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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

World Headlines Dubious?

Confidence Needs Lifting

Montaigne's Words Help

¶ **Floods and strikes** in America. Fighting in Madrid. Bombings in Lisbon. Ultimatums in China. Political upheavals in Japan. Policy demands in Germany. Uneasiness on the Paris Bourse. Defensive moves in Great Britain. Tangled skeins in Middle Europe. Thus the headlines of today breed concern. Everything going wrong? Ah, there's that old molasses pot still catching flies! There's that old suggestion that, because the spectacular things bear a gloomy aspect, all hands are headed for disaster. What an old sticky fear! Fly traps like that only entangle, they seldom release.

¶ **Fear has no more** corrective value than has mere optimism to aid the world's distress. But analysis of the causes of concern, intelligent ideas in the place of harassing doubts, expectation that the right application of basic good will prevail over the ignorant acceptance of transient evil, definite replacing of negative suggestions by positive assertions invoking a higher power—such arraying of spiritual facts against material fancies ultimately swings the balance from the side of fear to the side of confidence. Such is the individual's opportunity to add his contribution toward a world's release.

¶ **And confidence** is a greatly needed commodity these days when lack of it seems to distinguish so many of earth's troubled zones. In America it is apparently needed in the strike zone, since hopes droop as the result of the failure of State and Federal Governments to introduce a reasonable, reasoning attitude into the General Motors controversy. The toll of idle workers now stands at 135,000. That's too many men to be squeezed in a deadlock over dominance. The men themselves may see this in time—the men in the front offices and the men on the assembly lines. Alfred P. Sloan Jr. of General Motors remarks: "The situation must be solved, and I am sure a way will be found." Michigan's Governor Murphy says: "I do not consider this an impossible situation." Lewis of the C. I. O. places confidence in presidential support. The President indirectly rebukes him. Mr. Roosevelt: "Statements, conversations, headlines are not in order." Perhaps he, too, has confidence that the fundamental sense of justice of American people will prevail.

¶ **Confidence that Americans** will respond promptly and generously to the plight of the Ohio Valley flood sufferers is a foregone conclusion. Americans have never ignored such needs. With the Ohio river swollen by untimely rains, unseasonable mildness, reaching its highest recorded flood stage of nearly 72 feet, and other streams in the general region spilling over their banks, relief workers and supplies converge on the points of greatest distress. Meteorologists say the crest of the flood has been reached and that slackening of the yellow waters may be expected. Encouraging evidences. A higher confidence once said to the waters, "Be still," and they were still. Is not the same power available?

¶ **Confidence in democracy** increases as methods of dictatorships are revealed. With mixed emotions Moscow watches 17 veteran Bolsheviks plead guilty to charges of espionage, sabotage, treason, conspiracy to assassinate Soviet leaders. The trial is considered "educational." Soviet philosophy emphasizes the need for "unceasing vigilance against class enemies." Ambitious citizens seeking recognition are tempted to discover "class enemies" on every hand. Result: Mutual suspicion, general lack of confidence. Having disturbed the channels of confidence, the Soviet Union seeks defense in suspicion. There's a lesson there for governments and men.

¶ **The League of Nations** Council now meeting in Geneva finds confidence lacking in the ability of the League to fulfill guarantees. Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck negotiates with Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, seeking assurances that the international status of the Free City of Danzig shall be respected. In exchange National Socialists are offered a free hand in the affairs of the city so long as Polish minorities are respected. The League guarantees are at present considered ineffective because the powers are not ready to use force to support them. So, while Mr. Beck negotiates with Herr Greiser and Reichsführer Hitler, for an agreement, the Council discusses things pro and con but finds its proposals hampered by mixed allegiances. Perhaps that's the nub of European unrest: trying to place confidence in too many masters.

¶ **There's another thought** which has a certain application to what has been said and left unsaid. It was uttered by Montaigne. Said he: "Confidence in another man's virtue is no slight evidence of a man's own."

Burden of Flood Prevention Is Declared a Regional One; Red Cross Asks Relief Fund

Crews of WPA Men Are Speeding Rescue Work in Flooded Areas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Red Cross began a whirlwind nation-wide campaign today for a $2,000,000 flood relief fund after President Roosevelt ordered federal agencies to join in aiding the victims.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman mobilizing the 3700 Red Cross chapters estimated 270,000 persons were homeless or needed assistance in eight states—Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.

His call for contributions came less than ten months after the Red Cross raised a $3,000,000 fund for sufferers in the New England and Ohio Valley floods of March, 1936.

The President acted at a cabinet meeting yesterday on receipt of Admiral Grayson's report.

14,000 on Rescue Party

Fourteen thousand work relief employees in the affected states were diverted to rescue and relief duty, and the coast guard rushed surf boats and amphibions to remove marooned families.

But the cold brought hope of surcease to the ravaged valley of the swollen Ohio River, most destructive of the overladen streams in the 12 states of the flood belt.

At the Pittsburgh confluence of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers their stage became about stationary and fears of a major flood disaster there were allayed.

At Cincinnati, the slowing rise of the Ohio brought from the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company an encouraging report indicating the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Interstate Action Is Seen Necessary to Prevent Flood Recurrence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Interstate action to prevent recurrence of such floods as are now bringing destruction to 12 midwestern states was planned here today by the third general assembly of the Council of State Governments.

Pointing out that the problem is a regional one that cannot be solved on a state basis, officials from more than 40 states voted to recommend the formation by every state of a flood control commission to cooperate on a regional basis.

These agencies, it was agreed, should have authority to deal with the Federal Government or any other state; to recommend all necessary legislation to the Government and Legislature, and to serve as a clearing house for all plans, surveys, proposals or requests concerning flood control from localities with the state.

Difference of Opinion

Differences of opinion were expressed as to the need for setting up additional state bodies, but delegates from the worst-hit states favored an agency without divided interests.

Describing the harmonious adjustment of federal, state and local relationships as "the principal problem of the American people," Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House and chairman of the President's Reorganization Committee, paid tribute last night to the work of the council

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Rackets Averred To Live in Hope Of Tammany Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Fusion mayoralty efforts to stamp out the "big time" food racket in New York city's markets forged ahead today, after Public Markets Commissioner William F. Morgan Jr. declared that Tammany had told victims it would be restored to power in city affairs in this year's municipal election, and would visit reprisals on anyone who talked.

The charge came when Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dweey, who heads the rackets investigation, now a year under way, prepared to go before a blue-ribbon jury, which required five days to select, with an outline of evidence in an alleged $2,000,000 restaurant extortion conspiracy.

While the Fusion administration had done much to curb the market racketeers, Mr. Morgan said, the rackets still exist, because "it is hard to obtain good, solid ammunition against the chiselers when the well-intentioned merchants play right into the hands of the grafters by failing to give us the information we must have." He went on to say:

"I have learned that the racketeers have passed word all down the line in the industry that Fusion will be in power only until the end of this year, and that the chiselers will 'make it hot' next year under Tammany for any merchant or peddler who aids us now in our war against the food rackets."

Measure to Prevent Tenement Evictions Is Signed by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23—New York city's portfolio of new bills was the first to be lightened by legislative act today as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature was affixed to the 160th session's initial enactment—a stop-gap measure to halt evictions from old-law tenements in New York city.

The bill extends a moratorium up to six months on enforcement of provisions of the multiple dwellings law, where owners of tenements agree to carry out the required alterations within that period. It was sponsored by Mayor LaGuardia through State Senator William J. Murray (D) of New York city, with the recommendation that a permanent housing system for low-income workers must be evolved as a federal-state subsidy plan.

Catalogued as chapter one of the laws of 1937, the bill mirrors the outcome of the first official move in New York city to enforce the provisions of the multiple dwelling law. The energy of the fusian mayoralty's tenement house department in its work of forcing owners to make repairs on fire-trap houses, however, met with an opposition that had not been anticipated. Declaring that the required improvements would so exceed the value of their holdings, many landlords chose instead to close the buildings, evicting their tenants, who were unable to obtain other housing at a comparable cost.

The reprieve procedure will go forward in the form of agreements between the tenement house department and the house owners, establishing bond that the necessary fire-retarding of walls and installation of separate sanitary facilities for each family will be carried out.

Housing Pioneer Soon to Realize Fruition of Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—A war on slums declared years ago in New York city has now advanced to a national place with presidential backing.

Leader of this movement is Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, who early became interested in bettering the living conditions of the poverty-stricken living in the neighborhood of Greenwich House, the New York settlement she founded.

Now the housing pioneer's demand for government housing subsidies are embodied in a bill to be pushed in Congress this session by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and she has had words of encouragement from both President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt formally opened the fourth annual meeting of Mrs. Simkhovitch's national public housing conference here yesterday and the President sent a letter saying, "if indeed, the deeper purpose of democratic government is to assist as many of its citizens as possible, especially those who need it most, then we have a great opportunity lying ahead in the specific full of housing."

Pointing to the recent advances in low-cost housing made with Government support, the President added, "Ten years ago public erection of 51 big, carefully planned community projects, replacing festering slum areas, would have seemed incredible. Yet we are doing this, and it is substantial evidence that the long fight against the slum finally is bearing fruit."

In her talk before the conference, Mrs. Roosevelt described housing as "one of the most important factors in any plan for improving the condition of the lower-income group."

A telegram from Senator Wagner brought the news that he would introduce in the Senate next week the low-rent housing bill embodying the aims of Mrs. Simkhovitch's group. The Senator said he looked on President Roosevelt's inaugural remarks as "the harbinger of determined and comprehensive action at this session of Congress toward eradicating the slums and putting America in the vanguard of the better-housed nations."

A conviction that "housing riots" would make their appearance in the next few months if something is not done to aid the lowest paid group, was expressed by Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York Housing Authority.

An extensive educational program paved the way for government action in the housing field in England, the conference was told by Capt. Richard L. Reiss, British housing expert and member of the London County Council's housing committee.

Mrs. Simkhovitch believes the cost of housing to low-income groups must be down to a rental figure of $6 per room per month.

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Nation Weighs Rift of Lewis And Roosevelt

Does Action Point to Permanent Break, Capital Asks

Effects on Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Have President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis come to the parting of the ways?

What will perhaps prove to be one of the most significant weeks in the Roosevelt administration's relations with organized labor—a week in which the protagonists in the automobile strike almost came together around a peace table and then dramatically went their own ways in a scene of spectacular verbal fireworks—presents this question as the key to much that will follow.

Lewis' Position

The known facts involved are brief and simple. Mediation efforts failed because Mr. Lewis refused to withdraw sit-down strikers from two General Motors plants in Flint, Mich., as a prelude to negotiation. Administration pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Lewis to moderate this position which made arbitration impossible—and which is of extremely doubtful legality.

Mr. Lewis accompanied his refusal to withdraw on this point with an almost unprecedented reminder to President Roosevelt of the election support which the Lewis group rendered. And President Roosevelt countered with a somewhat ambiguous statement which, because of the way it was delivered, was unmistakeably an indication that the White House considered the reminder to be impertinent and entirely out of order.

It would be a mistake to assume from this incident that Mr. Lewis will not obtain any return on the $400,000 election investment his C. I. O. group made in the Roosevelt cause. Yet it is equally clear that he has compromised his position at the White House, not so much by his verbal outburst as by the fact that he took what is considered an unsound position and then upbraided the President for not supporting him in that position.

Only Course Open

Whatever Mr. Roosevelt's personal inclinations might have been toward Mr. Lewis, he obviously could not, as the elected representative of all the nation—and all the different group interests within it—publicly support the peculiar and particular interests of a single group which centers around the ambitions of a single man.

His personal sympathies are undoubtedly with labor—using the term broadly—as against such employers as General Motors who did their best to defeat him in the past election. And yet he cannot publicly support a labor group when, first, it is a schismatic group not representing all labor involved and when, second, that group sacrifices the prospect of a compromise through arbitration for the sake of a complete victory.

He may privately wish them well in their stand for all or nothing, but his function as President is to try to bring about a fair compromise. Mr. Lewis was asking the impossible. The President could support him if he demanded an election under the terms of the Labor Relations Act and declared his willingness to abide by its results. He cannot support him when he brushes aside the methods provided in that act for securing union recognition and undertakes to obtain it on the picket lines and through the medium of the new sit-down strike weapon.

Why Did Lewis Act

There are many explanations current here of Mr. Lewis's conduct. The one most heard is probably the least plausible. It is that success has played tricks with his judgment and deprived him of his sense of proportion. His success has been remarkable. When the NRA act was passed John Lewis was an obscure labor leader controlling a rump union in the coal industry. Today he not only eclipses every other labor leader in the United States in personal prominence, but is also a political power. Yet he has achieved this through cold, practical use of every opportunity that came his way. The "Little Napoleon" complex charged by his opponents is not apparent in personal relations with him here nor in his daily conduct.

Other developments in strike situation: Page 4.

Matchstick House And Garden Built By Boy in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It took one London boy four years to build a house—with matchsticks.

This house, a foot high, has been on exhibition here at the New Burlington Galleries. It is complete with fence, gate, garden, balcony and a barrel for catching the rain water.

Ellis Ahronson, the builder, began his matchstick house when he was 12, building it up in his spare time.

Looking for new worlds to conquer the young builder has now decided to make a matchstick model of the church at the end of his road.

Diet Liberals Oust Big-Army Cabinet

Internation; Wide World

Prince Saionji
Above Left—Elder Statesman, Consulted in Crisis

Gen. Juichi Terauchi
Second From Left—War Minister, Main Object of Attack

Koki Hirota
Third From Left—Premier, Whose Government Is Resigning

Prince Kan-in
Right—Chief of Staff, Leader of Militarist Group

Below—New Parliament Buildings in Japan

Emperor Hirohito
Has Final Say in Crisis

Poland s Plan Cut's League's Hold in Danzig

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 23—How to render "fully effective the guarantee of the League of Nations" in Danzig is the intriguing problem on which the Polish Government has reported to the Council here today. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, has been negotiating on this subject with Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, for some months.

Although the report is not yet published, it is known that Mr. Beck considers that the League guarantee cannot be made fully effective because it is clear that none of the powers—Britain, France, Soviet Russia or Poland—are ready to use force to defend opposition parties in Danzig.

Compromise Plan Offered

So Mr. Beck has concentrated on securing promises from Herr Greiser and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler that the international status of Danzig shall be respected and that in return the National Socialists shall have a free hand in the internal affairs of the city, provided only that the existing rights of the Polish minority are respected.

Such a solution seems to League stalwarts here as remarkably like an unconditional surrender. If accepted as it stands it involves the League's abdicating from its position as guardian of the Danzig Constitution which is a democratic one voted by the people of Danzig themselves. The League High Commissioner would be deprived of all powers of intervention to protect citizens from persecution at the hands of the National Socialist majority.

Revision of Duties

Indeed, according to the subtle proposal attributed to Mr. Beck, the Council will be invited deliberately

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Flying Husband: Wife Uses Trailer To Accompany Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Following a flying husband isn't such a hard job as it may sound.

Mrs. R. F. Kitchingman, wife of the former manager of an Akron air service, decided when her husband got a job recently as air surveyor, that she would be right on the spot when he "set down for a landing" in the evening.

She was to be no "aviation widow" waiting and wondering at home, while her husband charted the courses of the air. Besides her two little girls wanted to see dad every night, and hear the tales of his day's exploits.

So she arranged to sell her Akron house, and bought a comfortable trailer, equipped with everything. For the past few months she and the children have been following "daddy" round the Ohio and Pennsylvania territory which he surveys. Now they have headed for Florida, where "Kitch" as he is known by his flying friends will carry on his surveying job this winter.

The aero-service corporation for which Mr. Kitchingman works was awarded $300,000 worth of government contracts for surveys of watershed areas for the United States engineering corps. Accompanied by an aerial photographer, he flies a cabin plane suitable for taking pictures. His first job was surveying the little Miami watershed near Dayton. Later, his work will take him into Indiana and then into Wisconsin.

Hirota, to Stay At Helm During Cabinet Shift

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Japan's parliamentary political parties overthrew the cabinet of Premier Koki Hirota today, forcing the Government to resign under their bitter attacks against the army.

The Premier, unable to reach a compromise between the military leaders and the political parties, presented the cabinet's mass resignation to Emperor Hirohito after a final session of his ministers.

He was expected to request the throne to extend the present suspension of the Diet to allow time for formation of the new Cabinet. He would remain in office, it was expected, during the four or five days necessary for the governmental reorganization.

It was the first time in Japan's parliamentary history that the Lower House had succeeded in wrecking the Government which always before had resorted to dissolution and a general election when the Diet's opposition became too strong.

Whether or not it will be a true victory for the political leaders depends, observers said, on the membership of the succeeding Cabinet which the militarists are striving to capture.

War Minister Stands Firm

Japan's Minister of War, Count Juichi Terauchi, brought the constitutional crisis to a head when he termed the repeated assaults from the floor of Parliament "insults to the army," and demanded dissolution of the Diet.

(In taking his strong position against the attacks of the Diet against the military, General Terauchi kept in close touch with Field Marshal Prince Kan-in, chief of the general staff, whose approval of the army's tactics in the Diet is necessary.)

Tense days of negotiations failed to find a basis for compromise on the firm opposition of the united major and minor parties, not only to the military and financial policies of the Hirota Government, but to what they charged was a growing tendency to fascism and domination by a military bureaucracy.

Army Intent on Rule

Well informed circles said that the army was concentrating on forming a new Cabinet entirely militaristic in its outlook, with success depending largely on the support of the only surviving elder-statesman, Prince Saionji, who, next to the Emperor, is still the most powerful figure in the empire.

The new government, however, must under Japanese law include a War Minister selected from a small group of about 30 lieutenant generals and full generals on the army active list, which gives the militarists veto power over any government.

Extreme right elements throughout the country have been organizing a type of profascist party for the past few days.

The attitude of the general public, however, in support of the parliamentary parties, was believed so widespread the Rightists have little chance of succeeding at present.

Party rule in Japan: Page 2.

Plot to Divide Soviet Admitted By Defendants

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP)—Soviet Russia opened the trials of 17 once esteemed Bolsheviks today with an amazing account of "full confessions" to a plot to partition Russia between Germany and Japan and to aid Japan with Soviet oil in event that nation went to war with the United States.

MOSCOW, Jan. 23—As anticipated, the 17 veteran Bolsheviks pleaded guilty to charges of espionage, sabotage, treason and conspiracy to partition Russia when they faced the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court today in the same setting as the August trial.

In customary fashion Soviet newspapers had found them guilty in advance and for several days had detailed their alleged crimes, showing foreknowledge of the contents of today's indictment and attacking the accused, declaring that the court would impose the maximum punishment.

Trials Used for Education

Uniquely in such cases Soviet procedure requires full trial after a plea of guilty for "educational" purposes. The courtroom was crowded with delegates of state enterprises who are appointed to report proceedings to their co-workers, with different organizations represented daily at the trials so that the "lesson" may be impressed vividly upon a maximum number of citizens.

If the pattern of the August trial is followed closely, confessions will constitute the prosecution's principal case. In previous similar cases the accused have revealed an eagerness for elaborate confessions, making the prosecutor's task easy.

Months Spent in Prison

Many of the accused have spent months in prison. These include Karl Radek, journalist; V. Piatakoff, former Vice-Commissar of Heavy Industry; Gregory Sokolnikoff, former Soviet Ambassador to London, and N. Muraloff, former Vice-Commissar of Agriculture.

In addition 13 men and women listed in the indictment of the 16 persons executed last August have been held without further publicity. The indictment stated that "in view of the fact that the investigations (of these 13 persons) are proceeding, they will be tried separately. All are subject to trial by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of Soviet Union in open judiciary session."

Arrests in All Sections

It is certain that the arrests of alleged "Trotzkyists" have continued in all parts of the country; it estimated that a least 1000 persons have been affected. Many others have been dismissed from responsible posts and expelled from the ruling party for no other announced reason than that they once supported opposition factions and "failed to repent."

The nation-wide "purge" which followed the August trial caused an uneasy atmosphere in Government offices and in state-controlled industry and agriculture, considerably interfering with efficient operation. Executives especially who once ventured to oppose some policy of the present regime naturally fear that they may become involved.

The persistent emphasis in the Soviet press of the need for "unceasing vigilance against class enemies" increases the uneasy atmosphere. Ambitious persons who feel their own position invulnerable may make their position even more secure if they can expose "class enemies." Mutual suspicion thus engendered isn't wholesome.

Charges in Moscow plot: Page 3

President May Assure Britain On Neutrality

Filing of New Measure Coincides With Visit of Runciman

Chats Are Due

Pittman Bill Gives Executive Considerable Leeway on Judgment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The arrival of Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, for his week-end series of fireside conferences as a White House guest with President Roosevelt, coincided with introduction of a broad neutrality-embargo bill by the Administration spokesman in the Senate, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada.

Mr. Runciman, who arrived in Washington last evening, spent the night at the British Embassy, and paid a call this noon to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, where opportunity was afforded for a discussion of Anglo-American trade conditions. Each man is the outstanding authority in his government on commercial relations.

After luncheon, the British visitor and Mrs. Runciman went to the White House, where they are guests until Monday. Numerous opportunities are ready, during the week end, for intimate conversations on the whole range of Anglo-American and general world problems, not only with President Roosevelt but with other interested members of the Administration who may drop in.

There is a close connection between the events, as well as with the proposed Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty. For the British Government is doubtless most anxious to know whether—if it builds up still further its dependence on American raw materials—the supply is likely to be cut off in the event of war. If such is to be the case, elementary common sense might influence the British Government to refrain from binding itself more closely to the American sources of supply by a trade agreement, and even persuade it to erect barriers against such dependence on the United Stats.

But the text of the Pittman neutrality bill partly assuages such fears, and they may be wholly dissipated by what President Roosevelt has to say to Mr. Runciman.

Main Points of Bill

The new neutrality bill has these major points:

1. It continues the "neutrality" policy indefinitely, without time limits as previously fixed, and applies a flat, rigid embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war to all belligerents—aggressor and aggressed alike, whether they can be told apart or not.

2. The new bill, however, provides that the President at his discretion may restrict the shipment of almost anything — described simply as "certain articles or materials"—if "deemed necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace or neutrality of the United States." He may widen, shorten, or stop this materials embargo at will.

3. The new bill also extends its provisions to civil wars, just as does the resolution passed early this month in Congress.

4. The new bill also continues the prohibition on extension of credit to belligerents.

5. The new bill would make it unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of any belligerent, or for munitions or war materials to be carried on any American vessel.

6. The new bill provides that the President shall extend embargoes to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

U. S. Can Keep Out of Warfare, Institute Hears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 23—America cannot live alone, but it can keep out of a general war, speakers declared at the closing session of the Syracuse Institute of International Relations here last night.

"No nation can live by itself," Allen D. Albert, past president of Rotary International, asserted, supporting his statement with a list of 30 commodities essential for peacetime and wartime existence that the United States does not produce within its borders.

Speaking on the same program, Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, retired, said, "Do not allow anyone to tell you we cannot keep out of a general war.

"We can defend America and we can keep out of a general war," he continued, "if we use judgment and possess the character to forgo quick profits from selling munitions to warring nations. But we must use new methods. We have got to use initiative—risk and venture something—in order to keep out of war."

Maj. Gen. Rivers proposed a "reasonable" defense policy for the United States, declaring for "defense forces adequate to protect our borders and coasts and to control the seas adjacent to our own coasts."

French Railways on Upgrade, But Daily Deficit $1,000,000; Nationalization Held Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Despite unmistakable signs of general economic recovery in France—which include greater railway receipts, increased carloadings and more tourist traffic—the French railways are running into debt, and toward eventual nationalization, at the rate of nearly $1,000,000 a day.

In an attempt to check this trend, Parliament recently passed a measure requiring the Government to draw up and submit to the Chamber of Deputies before March 31, 1937, a "complete reorganization of the railroads, giving them their proper place in a co-ordination of the ensemble of public transport services."

Actually, however, little hope is now held that the railway debt can be wiped out merely by another effort at co-ordination of rail and road transportation.

Huge Accumulated Debt

"Unless there is an incredibly dazzling economic recovery in France, combined with a big reduction in money rates, the railway deficit will never disappear," Dr. Charles Pomaret, parliamentary specialist in the railroad problem, declared recently.

By the end of this year the accumulated debt of the combined railway lines will total 35,000,000,000 francs (more than $1,630,000,000), he announced.

In 1935, the loss experienced by the French railroads was 4,400,000,000 francs. Last year the deficit was approximately 5,000,000,000 francs, and the estimated loss for 1937 is at least 7,000,000,000 francs. The 40-hour week, which is soon to be applied to all the roads, will entail an added expenditure of 1,000,000,000 francs during the year, it is officially estimated.

Under the railway convention established just after the World War, the state is responsible for this deficit.

Burden on State

The railroad lines are privately owned—except for the "Etat" and the Alsace-Lorraine network—but there is close governmental control, and in return the state must bear the burden when there is a deficit. Thus, while the accumulated deficit of the lines will soon total 35,000,000,000 francs, the state has collected from the railroads in taxes, in the last decade, nearly 29,000,000,000 francs. About a third of the cost of passenger fares goes to the Government in taxes, and nearly 10 per cent of all freight charges.

In 1950 the first of the conventions between the state and the railways will expire. Nationalization of all the lines is considered probable at that time, if not before, and there is every likelihood that highway transportation as well will be brought under close state control if not under actual government ownership and management.

League

(Continued from Page 1)

to revise the High Commissioner's duties in this sense to the plea that it is merely recog n of the existing state of affairs.

The High Commissioner's new duties would be to ensure respect for Danzig's international status—in other words, act as a buffer between Poland and Germany.

It cannot be said that there is any enthusiasm for this proposal in the Council's "Committee of Three" which met here today to decide what course to take. Indeed, the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, who is rapporteur for the Danzig question, is credited with the view that it would be better to have no High Commissioner at all.

This would mean leaving Poland and Germany face to face in Danzig—a possibility which Poland as the weaker party does not at all relish, as it is calculated to make maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries extremely difficult.

Meanwhile it is stated that Herr Greiser is prepared to give an undertaking to respect the Danzig Constitution. It is remembered, however, that he has done this before and that despite his promises all opposition newspapers, whether Socialist, Conservative, Jewish or Roman Catholic, have been confiscated. The Social Democrat Party has been banned and most of its leaders imprisoned as well as a number of members of the Senate, Roman Catholics and Socialists who under the terms of the Constitution are immune from arrest.

Constitution Flouted

The Danzig Constitution is under the guarantee of the League, but the present National Socialist rulers of the Free City have been deliberately flouting the democratic Constitution in spite of the strenuous efforts of Sean Lester, League High Commissioner in Danzig.

Mr. Lester's activities on behalf of the Danzig opposition leaders who have been arrested or threatened or both by the National Socialists led Herr Greiser to demand the removal of the doughty Irish champion of democracy last summer.

The question of a successor to Mr. Lester is thus another of the matters before the current session of the Council. It depends on the Polish Government's report whether a successor is appointed.

Last October, the Council, while acquiescing in Herr Greiser's demand for Mr. Lester's removal, decided to postpone the question of actually making a new appointment until the Polish Government was able to report that the League guarantee of the Danzig Constitution could again be made "fully effective." While there is disagreement as to what precisely "fully effective" is to mean for the future, Mr. Lester continues to act as High Commissioner. But in name only, since Herr Greiser deliberately ignores his existence.

Close to Majority Vote

Meanwhile, the Danzig National Socialists have been busy preparing the way for a revision of the Danzig Constitution with a view to making completely ineffective not only all opposition political parties which are specifically allowed by the present document, but also the influence of the League.

The National Socialists lack only a few votes to give them the necessary two-thirds majority for amending the Constitution. These they are at present trying to obtain from minor political groups in the Free City by less drastic methods than in the case of the Social Democrats whose party they banned. The would then be in a position to approach the final hurdle—which is the rather inconvenient fact that amendments to the Danzig Constitution are supposed to be approved by the League Council. The oppositionists on their side have been trying to form a new omnibus opposition part in which Poles would be included, thus securing a certain amount of sympathy—if nothing more concrete—from Warsaw.

Poland's Hold at Stake

Hitherto the Polish Government has not shared the League's solicitude for the Danzig opposition since the latter in the past caused more difficulty to the Poles than the National Socialists did in the early stages of their rule.

Recently, however, the National Socialists have begun to invade the privileges of the Polish minority in Danzig. They also make no secret of their intention to reunite Danzig to the Third Reich just as soon as circumstances permit. The Polish the local party leaders to obtain the return of Danzig to the Third Reich Government, therefore, and still more the Polish nation, is very anxious not to let the Danzig National Socialists have their own way too completely.

Hence comes Mr. Beck's proposal to maintain the League's responsibility for Danzig's international status, thus securing for Poland a certain amount of international support in event of further trouble with the National Socialists.

Rivalry Between Leaders

A further factor in the situation is the rivalry which is known to exist between Herr Greiser and Herr Albert Förster, Gauleiter, or District Leader, of the Danzig National Socialist Party. Neither of these two men are really Danzigrs and they owe their appointment to two different schools of thought in the German National Socialist Party.

During the holidays the world was told of an alleged plot among some o fthe Danzig National Socialist hierarchy who were surprisingly accused of planning to "sell" Danzig to the Poles. What exactly lay behind the numerous arrests that followed, Geneva has not yet been able to discover.

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Honored

Dr. Herbert Newby McCoy
Winner of the 1937 Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society

Dr. McCoy Wins Gibbs Medal Of Chemical Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Dr. Herbert N. McCoy, internationally known chemist and researchist in radioactivity, was today awarded the 1937 Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society, Chicago section. This is one of the highest honors of its kind bestowed in the United States, it was declared by officials of the society.

Dr. McCoy was for 16 years a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. He is now vice-president and director of research at the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company. His citation reads, "To a pioneer in a greater number of fundamental discoveries than any but three or four living American chemists."

Mme. Marie Curie considered Dr. McCoy the outstanding American in the field of radioactivity. Independently of and simultaneously with Robert J. Strutt, now Baron Rayleigh, of England, and the late Prof. Bertram B. Boltwood, of Yale, Dr. McCoy first established experimentally that radium is produced by the spontaneous transmutation of uranium.

Dr. McCoy was the chemist who prepared the first organic metal, tetramethyl ammonium. He and Dr. William Ross, of the United States Bureau of Soils, were the first to recognize clearly that isotopes, forms of an element differing only in atomic weight, are chemically inseparable substances. Dr. McCoy determined the first ionization constant of an indicator as a measure of its sensitiveness, and showed how the indicator participates in a reaction. He likewise made the first determination of the secondary ionization constant of a very weak electrotype and blazed the trail of attack in problems of that type.

A leader in research fields, Dr. McCoy also has a reputation as a teacher and developer of men. He has been eminently successful as vice-president and director of research of the Lindsay Light Company, especially in developing rare elements. He is now engaged in research on europium, a metallic element of the rare earth group, utilization of which has been hindered in the past because of a lack of knowledge of its properties.

His work, it is pointed out, also made possible the calculation of the half-life periods of uranium and thorium. He brought the first quantitative proof that the alpha ray activity of uranium compounds is directly proportional to their uranium content, which proved that radioactivity is an atomic property of an element. The "McCoy number" is one of the accepted standards of radioactivity.

Gibbs Medal Founded in 1911

The Willard Gibbs Medal, founded by William A. Converse in 1911, was named for Josiah Willard Gibbs, professor of mathematical physics at Yale University from 1871 to 1903, whose discoveries of the phase rule and other thermodynamical laws are the bases of modern processes of petroleum refining and of other chemical industries. Gibbs was placed by Henry Adams "on the same plane with the three or four greatest minds of his country."

The award is determined by a national jury. The first medalist was Svante Arrhenius of Sweden, who has been followed by: Mme. Marie Curie of France, Sir James Irvine of Scotland, Dr. Richard Willstaetter of Munich, and many American scientists. Dr. McCoy will receive the medal at a dinner of the Chicago section on May 21.

Profit Must Spell Social Progress Economist Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23—Preservation of capitalism and economic democracy depends upon making "that which produces profit contribute to social progress," according to Allie S. Freed, chairman of the Committee for Economic Recovery.

"Yours is an opportunity of contributing to the social and economic welfare of the nation," Mr. Freed told the twentieth annual convention here yesterday of the Brick Manufacturers Association of America. "And if, out of this worthy contribution, profits should accrue, you will have proven the soundness of capitalism and private profit.

Right to Profit

"But there should always be before you a realization of the self-evident truth of the committee's recent statement, in which we said: 'The right to private profit will only endure as long as that which produces profit contributes to social progress.'"

"As your customers are expected to build homes for millions of people by placing brick upon brick, yours is the job of building your own industry, brick by brick—each brick to be composed of a realization of your obligations and opportunities."

"Brick manufacturers, if they want to secure their just share of the potential market for low cost houses, must prepare themselves to combat technological advances in other lines." He offered the following suggestions:

Expand Associations

"Expand national and regional trade associations. Make them live wires.

"Spend money to study the problem of transportation costs. Trade associations should exert pressure for a reduction in transportation rates, which will mean greater volume and profits for everyone concerned.

"Establish a central research department to develop better efficiency in the technique of manufacture.

"Develop a laboratory for improving natural clay products.

Larger Units

"The London (England) Brick Company, after merging several small companies, made more net profits in 1936 than the gross volume of any single brick manufacturer in America. Small companies in this country should be merged into larger units for efficiency and profits.

"Launch a publicity campaign to popularize brick in order to combat the superior ability in merchandising of those who may have an inferior substitute product.

"Fuse more operating capital into the manufacturing of brick.

"The development of community planning and the activity of the FHA in the field of large-scale housing, offers a widening field for volume sales of brick. Increased prices will cause the use of substitute materials in this work. Brick manufacturers must improve products and at the same time reduce prices."

Party Rule in Japan

Japan's Diet and political parties, both now menaced by a fascist-military combination, have won the first round over rising arms costs and taxation, by forcing resignation of the Hirota cabinet.

The army, which backed Hirota, is expected to strike back at the Diet and parties. Officers for some time have agitated for weakening or abolishing the Diet. Army plans are afoot to end parliamentary rule and substitute a fascist dictatorship.

Parties and the Diet come to their latest crisis after roughly a half century of difficulties and triumphs, as the following summary shows:

Earliest Parties: By 1879, there were more than a score of political societies. They agitated for a national assembly.

Study of American Democracy: Ito Hirobumi in 1870 visits Washington, studies United States Constitution.

Promise of Diet: In 1881 Emperor Meiji promises a Diet by 1890.

Ito Mission: Ito Hirobumi heads mission to study European forms of government, 1882-1884. Drafts plan based largely on German model.

Constitution of 1890: Provides for Diet of two houses, House of Peers and House of Representatives. Emperor is supreme, but takes no active part in government except through ministers, and in theory is above mundane affairs. Cabinet system adopted.

Imperial House Law: Governs succession, the Imperial Family Council, etc.

Privy Council: Appointed by the Emperor, has direct access to him.

Parties: Minseito, now the majority party, and a descendant of one of the oldest parties. Tends to be less military, more liberal. Baron Shidehara, author of the conciliatory foreign policy bearing his name, represented the Minseito. Seiyukai, second largest party. Descendant of Jiyuto party, the first in Japan. Tends to favor the army. Baron Tanaka, author as premier of the policy of force in foreign relations, was president of the Seiyukai.

Coalition Cabinets: As in many countries of parliamentary rule, Japan has found clear party majorities hard to maintain. The Hirota cabinet, just resigned, was a coalition. Both the Minseito and Seiyukai were represented. The army and navy dictated some of the key appointments. Since 1931, the army has been in the ascendant, the parties in partial eclipse.

The Future: Whether a new Cabinet can be formed to meet army demands, or whether the Diet and parties will stake their existence on reasserting their power, is Japan's dominating question mark.

Washington Expressed Doubts Of Ultimate Victory in Letter

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—A letter in which George Washington expressed his readiness to give up the Revolutionary War, written only six months before peace articles were signed in Paris, was sold for $160 yesterday in one of the biggest auctions of rare manuscripts and books ever held.

For two days collections from four notable private libraries were knocked down in a public sale at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, netting $18,795.50. Previous minimum estimates of art dealers were that the 387 lots, from sets of worm-eaten books to yellowed letters, would bring at least twice that amount.

Purchasers Kept Secret

Buyers of the Washington letter, of another by President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy, denying he was captured in women's clothes, which brought $225, and of a manuscript record of the senate of Genoa in Christopher Columbus's time, sold for $200, were not disclosed.

Washington's 750-word letter, written by an aide-de-camp on May 8, 1782, was apparently addressed to Governor Trumbull of Connecticut. It said in part:

"But if the states will not impose, or do not collect and apply taxes for support of the war, the sooner we make terms the better—the longer we continue a feeble and ineffectual war, the greater will be our distress at the hour of submission. . . .

"While acting in my military capacity, I am sensible of the impropriety of stepping into the line of civil polity, my anxiety for the general good, and an earnest desire to bring this long protracted war to happy issue (when I hope to retire to that peaceful state of domestic pleasure, from which the call of my country has bro't me to take an active part, and to which I most ardently wish a speedy return) I hope will furnish my excuse with Your Excellency. . . ."

Jefferson Davis's letter, written to the Rev. W. M. Green, said:

"When ordered to 'halt,' I dropped the water-proof cloak and shawl from my shoulders, and advanced towards the man who ordered me to halt, in the identical cloths (cq) I put on for the purpose of having this photograph taken. . . . My good wife, seeing the cavalry man drop his carbine to fire at me, ran up behind me and threw her arms around my neck to stop me. My purpose was thus thwarted and saying 'God's will be done' I turned to lead her back to her tent. . . .

"A soldier from Maine published a statement in contradiction of the vile story of my being disguised in female dress. . . ."

The collections sold were from libraries of Dr. Philip Van Ingen, New York; Dr. Ulysses P. Hedrick, director of the state agricultural station at Geneva, N. Y.; the late Ogden Goelet, scion of a pioneer Huguenot family, and the late Robert Bonner, editor of the old New York Ledger.

What Will Runciman Hear?

(Continued from Page 1)

other countries when they become belligerents.

Now, Mr. Runciman doubtless asks his experts in the British Embassy and perhaps President Roosevelt, as they sit cozily before a fire, how would all this affect Great Britain in the event of a European war?

First, by mandatory regulation Britain could not obtain arms, ammunition, or credit. But these are not Britain's prime necessity. Britain manufactures large supplies of arms and ammunition itself. It possesses investments in the United States, short-term deposits in American banks, and other sources which could be converted into cash, running up to several billions of dollars—a figure difficult to estimate.

Total foreign holdings in the United States are estimated by Treasury sources to reach some $7,000,000,000, and the British share could scarcely be much under $3,000,000,000. How much of this could be converted into American purchases is also open to varying estimate, but presumably under stress of war, a large portion might be persuaded or commandeered into its government's service.

Depends on President

Britain's great immediate need would, therefore, not be munitions or money. But it might well be materials. Raw materials to supply Britain's armament factories would be required, but also a wide range of almost every exportable article, for Britain's own economic structure would be turned over to war purposes, and it would need to import not only to supply the war industries but to fill the gaps left by conversion of other factories, farms or mines.

Whether the American neutrality policy would stand in the way of these prime British needs would depend entirely, under the terms of the Pittman bill, upon the American President. He would have discretion to apply an embargo on shipment of virtually any article from American shores. He could also permit shipments of everything save munitions themselves.

One Avenue Through Canada

And even these munitions, or some of them, might be obtained from American branch factories in Canada. The aircraft as an illustration. Several American aircraft firms have branches or affiliates in Canada. Nearly all American automobile firms have their Canadian factories.

Whole aircraft could be manufactured there—with American materials, capital, and perhaps workmen—without much difficulty. Aircraft engines could be made with even less difficulty in the already established automobile factories.

But if the American President should see fit to impose a rigid embargo on materials like cotton, oil, steel, copper and other minerals, and a wide range of other supplies, he could make the position very serious for a war-beleaguered Britain. A mandatory neutrality law forcing the President to impose such embargoes might well give Britain serious pause before entering into closer trade relations with the United States.

True Purpose of Visit

Thus the Pittman bill—leaving the materials embargo up to the President—takes on highest import to the Runciman visit. Mr. Runciman could scarcely express disquiet at the forging of purely permissive machinery to impose embargoes, since such machinery is normally at the disposal of most other governments which, unlike the United States, entrust greater powers to their central executive.

The way is therefore clear to a profitable Runciman-Roosevelt discussion of a prospective Anglo-American trade treaty. That is taken in Washington to be the tangible purpose of the visit.

War debts can be virtually ruled out at the start, although they are naturally in the background of any economic-financial discussion. British authorities here assert flatly that Great Britain is not anxious to take up the debts question, certainly will not take the initiative, and is waiting to see how the French and Italians get along.

The Trade Agreement

The British-American trade agreement question has been in abeyance for some months, and really turns on the coming coronation conference in London between the mother Government and the Dominions. The basic principle and practice of the Hull policy has been insistence upon the unconditional most-favored-nation clause. By this clause, the advantages granted by the United States and the nations with which it was making trade treaties were extended to all other countries having most-favored-nation relations therewith.

The purpose was to lower all possible tariff walls, not simply the two concerned in a specific agreement, although that agreement would generally be attractive mainly to the two countries making it, since they would be the major suppliers of commodities on which tariffs were lowered.

But Great Britain, under its Ottawa agreements, has broached the most-favored-nation system with an imperial preference plan, whereby British nations get special treatment.

The United States has not accepted the Ottawa system, has protested against it more than once. But in the Canadian-American trade agreement, the system was tolerated if not tacitly recognized.

Not Accepted by the U. S.

Therefore the British appear to be hoping that the United States will not hold the Ottawa agreements as an obstacle to an Anglo-American treaty, while the United States authorities would like to lower the Ottawa wall through attraction of the American markets.

The British nations are surrounded by a tariff wall with three levels in it. The highest goes against nations which reach no agreements with Britain or the dominions; the lowest is for the British nations themselves; the intermediate level is open to the United States, and is that on which the Canadian-American Treaty is based.

The quota system applied by the British authorities is another feature of the Ottawa Agreements as applied in domestic policy which is opposed by Secretary Hull. Imposition of quotas have done as much, if not more, to curtail trade than tariffs themselves. For while a tariff wall may be scaled by low enough export prices, a quota is fixed and immovable. Therefore the British-American Trade Agreement might aim at expansion or removal of some British quotas.

On the British side, the aim would be to lower various American tariff schedules, notably those on woollen goods, and also on various cotton textiles. Resistance to such concessions is expected here. But the United States and Great Britain have such a large mutual trade anyway, that there are numerous categories in which unusual tariff restrictions, quota limitations, or other obstacles offer tempting opportunity for a horse-swap.

Canadian Exports Boomed by U. S. Potato Shortage

TORONTO, Jan. 23 (Canadian Press)—Heavy export demands for Canadian potatoes were attributed today to a shortage in the United States.

Samuel Hisey, head of a large produce firm, estimated the deficit in the United States at 65,000,000 bushels. He said the United States had available in domestic crops considerably less than three bushels per capita, while ordinary requirements approximate three and a half bushels.

Mr. Hisey said the United States is now looking to Canada, particularly to the Maritime Provinces, for supplies.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia report a large increase in their exports to the United States, Cuba, Argentina, and Ontario, he said.

Pipe Organ of Roman Firemen Played on After 1700 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — A 1700-year-old organ has been discovered in excavations at Aquincum near Budapest, and so perfectly restored that one can play on it. It is said to be the oldest in existence.

When dug up, it was nothing more than a heap of pipes, reeds, and pieces of charred wood mixed with much other debris. Fortunately, however, there was a fairly large brass plate among the ruins, on which was inscribed in the Latin language directions as to how it should be set up and data as to how it came to Aquincum.

Music in the Fire House

Originally, it is disclosed, the organ was the gift of a music-loving fire chief, Gaius Julius Viatorianus, who presented it to the fire department in 228 A. D. It was given a place of honor in the firemen's lounging room and many a pleasant evening the men must have spent about it with their friends and families.

Such organs were a great treasure at the time, and this one, on the very edge of the Roman Empire, must have aroused much interest and admiration. It may have come from Greece, where they originated 100 years or so B. C., and probably made the Aquincum Fire Department a leading cultural center.

Wife Sang "Beautifully"

In the concerts held there the wife of the generous chief, Aelia Sabina, used to be the prima donna, it has been deduced. As a matter of fact, Gaius Julius Viatorianus probably brought the organ here largely to give his wife a chance to express her talents.

She had been used to more urban surroundings, undoubtedly, and felt quite lonely in this border settlement. Her gallant husband recorded on one of the organ pipes that she sang beautifully. He seems to have been a model husband as well as a valiant fireman.

Fire House Caught Fire

But those stalwarts couldn't spend all their time warbling or listening to Sabina. They had to put out fires sometimes. And one night as they were pursuing this noble task, their own building caught fire. The floor beams burned and down tumbled organ, song books, and all into the cellar. The rest of the house piled in on them, the fire was smothered and the sweet strains of those ardent pipes waited 17 centuries to be revived.

The reassembling was done by a Hungarian professor, Ludwig Nagy.

Professor Nagy says that in 766 A. D. another organ appeared on the world's cultural stage. It was sent by a Byzantine Imperator to a French king and was hailed by music circles of western Europe as a wonder. But in reality, he contends, it was more primitive than the one to which the Aquincum Fire boys sang their popular hits. After the twelfth century a great advance in organ making was recorded.

Charges in Moscow Plot

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP)—Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky, reading from the indictment before the Military Presidium of the Supreme Court, declared that the 17 prisoners schemed with foreign diplomats in Moscow to overthrow Bolshevist rule, restore capitalism, end Soviet collectivization and partition the Union.

Vasily Ulrich, president of the Military Presidium, presided at the trial, alongside two associate military justices and an alternate. The court convened in the Labor Unions Temple, once the luxurious ballroom of the aristocratic Nobles Club.

Prisoners' Box Guarded

The prisoners' box, as always in political trials of such magnitude, was guarded by uniformed, bayoneted guards who were changed every half hour. Other police patrolled the front of the ornate old building, permitting no one to linger in the vicinity.

The indictment charged Rudolf Hess, German Minister without Portfolio and a high-ranking lieutenant of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, was one of the foreign diplomats with whom the alleged conspiracy was discussed.

Leon Trotzky was accused of directing the charged plot from outside Russia, while the others were the Moscow agents.

Alleged Details of Plot

The plan, the indictment declared, was:

Mr. Trotzky and Herr Hess agreed that Germany would obtain the most important concessions and would be allowed to exploit the Soviet's natural resources.

In case of war, the group of Karl Radek, noted editor, would engage in military sabotage and espionage under the guidance of the German general staff.

Trotzky was to have kept in close touch with German military leaders on the outbreak of a war between Germany and Russia while the Russian co-plotters were to wreck Soviet military plans through sabotage.

As a reward, Germany was promised the rich wheat-growing Ukraine, and oil, iron ore and gold concessions if the Bolshevist regime were overthrown.

Many of the charges were based on a letter which Trotzky allegedly wrote to Radek in December of 1935.

In this he is stated to have said: "We shall have to yield the oil of Sakhalin (a Soviet-Siberian island) to Japan and guarantee her a supply of oil in case of war with America."

Dublin Crown Policy Viewed in Ulster As Blow to Unification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—The Fianna Fáil Government's decision to eliminate all the functions of the Crown in the Irish Free State and retain the Crown only as a symbol of external relations and of cooperation with the other British Dominions is regarded here as being the means of driving another wedge between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland.

Mr. Eamon de Valera, the President of the Executive Council, and his party profess to desire the unity of Ireland and the abolition of partition by the inclusion of Northern Ireland in a United Irish Republic. Mostly, however, in the opinion of many here, his actions seem to widen the breach.

It is felt in Northern Ireland that the Irish Free State Government has taken advantage of the recent crisis and the change in the succession to give one more affront to the British people at a time when they were distressed and in great perplexity.

The present relationship between the Irish Free State and Britain is regarded here as being one-sided, favoring the former. There is considerable agreement with the view expressed in the Irish Times—"It is well that the Irish people should ponder the possibilities of the situation, for the British may not be willing indefinitely to allow themselves to be treated with such ill-mannered scorn."

Eastern Orthodox Church Reports Greater Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Europe's Eastern Orthodox Churches are steadily moving toward unity, according to a statement here by Prof. Stephen Tsankoff, one of the representatives of Bulgaria at a recent international conference of theological professors from Eastern Orthodox countries held in Athens.

The chief countries in which the Eastern Orthodox form of Christianity prevails are: Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Albania, and Armenia. There are also many smaller groups. A majority of the Orthodox Christians are Slavs, though five Slav groups, the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, and Croatians, are Roman Catholics. There are very few Protestant Slavs.

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Air of Freedom Dominates the Czechoslovakian Landscape

Foundation of civil liberty is kept against tides of repression. Nationalities of varied types allowed to express their views. Independence of the judiciary safeguarded.

Whether Czechoslovakia's democracy can be preserved becomes a question of world importance as Europe's competing systems of government strive for supremacy. This small democracy lies directly in the path of opposing dictatorships, fascist on the west, and communist on the east. A staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has investigated the situation. He writes six articles. The second follows.

By J. E. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The triumph of democracy in present-day Czechoslovakia is evidenced in the continued maintenance of those great fundamentals of civil liberty and political equality, which have disappeared from a large part of Europe during the past few years.

Freedom of expression, particularly freedom of the press and of public utterance is assured in this state. Representative government is in control. Responsibility for the state is vested in the President, the Cabinet and the two houses of Parliament. The popular assemblies are elected by proportional representation, based upon universal suffrage for both sexes.

Free Judiciary Safeguarded

The independence of the judiciary is safely guarded, religious toleration is truly observed, and the personal liberty of the subject is as well protected as in the western democracies. In 1919, a constitution modeled on those of the United States and France was drawn up. It has been faithfully followed during the ensuing years.

Such a reference to more or less obvious rights and privileges would be superfluous were it not for the changes which have occurred in so many European states during the past decade. Security of person and opinion is all the more difficult to maintain since this basis of democracy has been relinquished for the policy of dictatorship by the neighboring states. These states have sought by propaganda of different kinds to influence the racial minorities here to follow their way of thinking. What this means may be judged from the peculiar constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Home of Nationalities

Czechoslovakia is the classical home of nationalities. Its population of nearly 15,000,000 contains 9,689,000 Czechs an dSlovaks, 3,232,000 Germans, 692,000 Hungarians, 549,000 Ruthenes, 187,000 Jews, 82,000 Poles and other smaller groups.

To maintain such a state with such wide linguistic, cultural and social differences is no easy task. To run it on democratic lines demands extraordinary abilities. Certain minor alterations in the frontiers might conceivably have been made during the past 17 years, but such a development was only possible through good will on both sides, and this has been lacking.

On the other hand, those superficial observers who see a solution in the complete extinction of Czechoslovakia as a state, ignore the history of the nationalities problem in Central Europe during the past century, and particularly the fact that in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, the failure to settle this issue on a federal basis led to that empire's downfall. It is naive to imagine that were this republic destroyed tomorrow, then the nationality problem would automatically settle itself.

Merging or Separatism

Since geographical and strategical factors must also be considered, the future nature of this state presents a special problem of its own, but one which these people alone can settle satisfactorily. Three types of state form have been proposed from time to time as the ideal solution.

The first was that Czechoslovakia should follow Switzerland, so that its inhabitants would become a "mixed nation" (Staatsnation), all the different nationalities being lumped together as "Czechoslovaks." But this is impossible. History has made too many inroads, and the various nationalities are too race-conscious to follow such a line.

A second proposal, strongly advocated by the Sudetic Germans supporting Konrad Henlein the National Socialist leader, amounts to complete separation from the rest of the state for the larger racial minorities.

Such a solution would be impossible for practical reasons. It would ignore the geographical and economic connections between the German parts and the rest of the state. It would also be against wishes of many of the Germans themselves.

Eight Fragments

The position was clearly stated by Herr Joseph Seliger, a Sudetic German labor leader, in 1918: "The eight territorial fragments in which the Germans are settled, eight fragments separated from one another by broad belts of districts where the Czech language is spoken, cannot possibly form a state or a united administrative area, which needs above all to be an economic entity. Such a formation would be without parallel in the whole world and would, as a political state, be perfectly absurd!"

Under such conditions, the only feasible solution lies along the way of decentralization. This is admitted by those who are concerned with a realistic solution, compatible with state needs. Advocates of this view say that Czechoslovakia, under existing conditions, if it is to continue to exist as an independent and democratic republic, must be based on "the principle of a reasonable decentralization, combined with an expedient economic and administrative regionalism."

The Czechs themselves would be the first to admit that in the earlier years of the republic the policy of centralization on Prague then adopted, undoubtedly worked against the minorities in many respects.

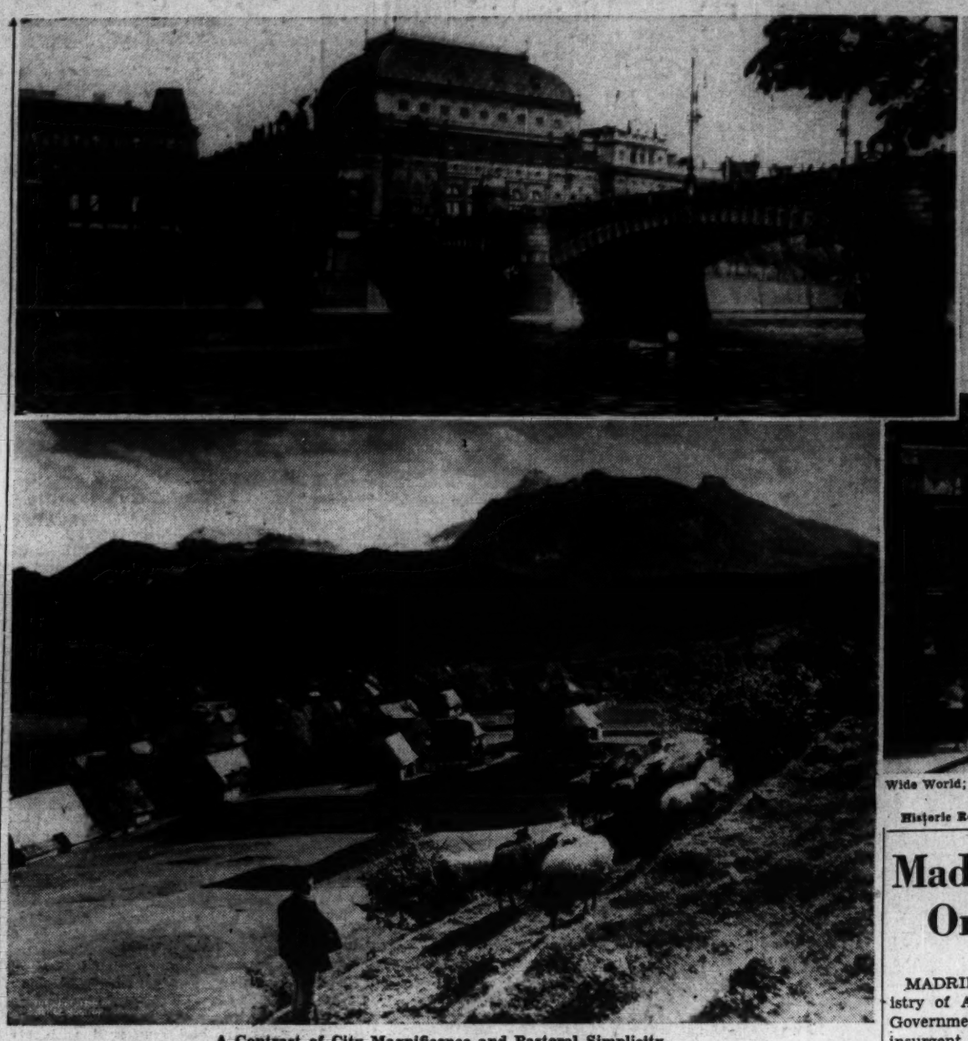
German Privileges

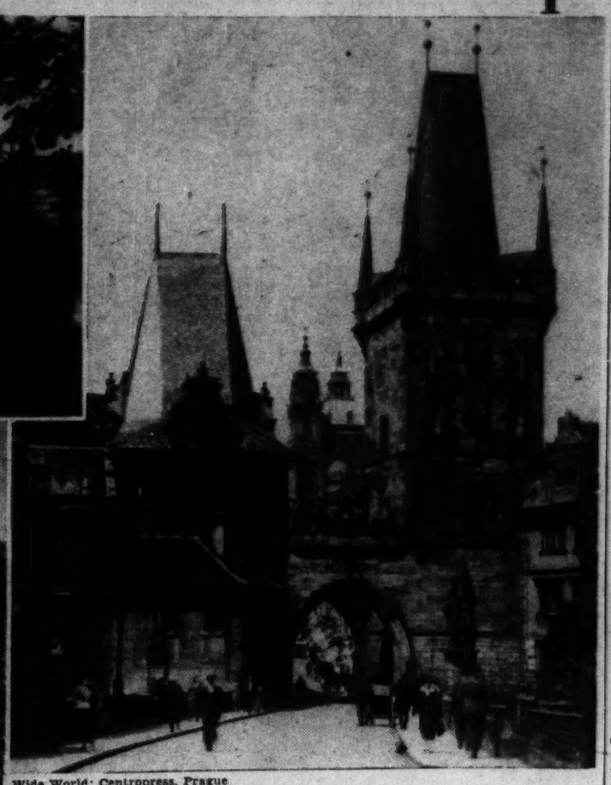
But much has been done during the past decade to remedy this, and the recent pronouncements of leading politicians, from Dr. Milan Hodža, the Prime Minister, downward, indicate that further progress along those lines is to be attempted.

How great a measure of self-government the minorities can enjoy under this system is to be seen in existing conditions among the Germans in Czechoslovakia. They have in their own hands the administration of all the parishes and towns where they have secured the majority in local elections, and therefore can control their own local life. This is true in 3363 parish and town councils, as well as in 37 district councils in Bohemia and nine in Moravia-Silesia, on the basis of the 1930 census.

Such is the way of evolution along democratic lines which the Czechoslovak Government has mapped out. It is attainable only by the co-operation of the minorities, particularly the Sudetic Germans.

That it is being attempted is the best proof of the faith in democracy of this state's leaders.





Wide World; Centropress, Prague

A Contrast of City Magnificence and Pastoral Simplicity

Above—The Czechoslovak National Theater at Prague, From Across the River Moldau. Lower—Village in the Lower Tatras, Slovakia

A Reminder of Older Days

Historic Roman Gate at the Entrance to Karl's Bridge in Prague, the Czech Capital

Rome Looks at British Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The new turn toward more friendly Anglo-Italian relations has pleased Italy. Announcement of the accord was made with huge headlines across the front page of all the newspapers and the captions of the editorial comments rang the changes upon such subtitles as "Liquidation of the Past," "Return to Normality" and "Solidarity of Interests."

One of the features common to all the Italian comments was the wish to forget the past, which unfortunately is still fresh in the mind of everybody. References to that past were of course made even on this occasion by many fascist journals. There were cursory allusions to "deleterious and improvised ideologies."

Some Sneers

The temptation could not be avoided to sneer at the "little nations and little men of Geneva" who were depicted with zoological fancy as either a "pack of small mad dogs" barking at the heels of Italy in the pit of Geneva, or again as "howling monkeys." But, apart from these flights of imagination, it was interesting to discover in some Italian newspapers the admission that errors of judgment on the attitude of Britain during the crisis had been committed. The present Italian disposition, it is emphasized, is to look to the future.

The Anglo-Italian declaration of mutual assurances in the Mediterranean is important because it contains a clear recognition by the contracting parties of their respective rights and interests in the Mediterranean area.

Mutual Distrust

Each of the two countries had been under the impression that the other had hostile designs against it. Italy considered that the mutual guarantee of the sanctionist Mediterrean Powers was in effect a move to isolate her permanently in her own sea. Britain, on her part, was far from satisfied by Premier Mussolini's well-meditated phrase that the Mediterranean was no more to her than a convenient "thoroughfare" in her empire communications.

The misupderstandings that existed between Britain and Italy on this score have now been largely eliminated. Both countries have exchanged assurances that they intend to recognize and respect their reciprocal established rights and interests in the Mediterranean.

Burying the Hatchet

The Anglo-Italian accord is just what its negotiators have meant it to be—an honest effort to bury the hatchet, and an endeavor by the two countries to pursue their legitimate aims in the Mediterranean in a spirit of good will and co-operation. It does not profess to provide the universe with new foundations. It is not intended to alter the pillars on which Italian foreign policy is now based.

The "Rome to Berlin axis," it is asserted, remains in all its original strength, and all other countries which have the same guiding principles are welcome to join what is not intended to be a circumscribed bloc. This argument is evidently directed toward France and to a lesser extent, perhaps, toward those Mediterranean countries which made naval agreements with Britain during sanctions.

Two Empires Agree

One other point upon which great stress is laid in this country is that the accord restores friendly relations with Britain on a basis different from that which existed before their estrangement. It is an agreement between one Empire and another.

It is disclaimed here that Italy's increased national, military and political strength constitutes a threat to peace. On the contrary it is held to provide an element of solidity since understandings it is claimed are more easily reached and maintained between strong nations than between those that follow a vacillating policy. Moreover, it is maintained that the European conception of Fascist Italy is akin to that of Britain in so far as both countries seek order and justice and both countries require peace in Europe in order to dedicate their strength to the development of their Empires.

Novel Method of Social Reform By Chinese Letter-Writing Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Started in 1934 by a group of six young men, a "Letter Club" aiming at the cultivation of friendship, mutual help and promotion of social welfare through public correspondence is the latest organization to make its debut in the progressive Chinese capital.

Letters written by club members to each other, or to the membership at large, discussing social, political, economic, educational and other problems, advancing proposals for social reform or discribing topical events are printed at intervals in pamphlet form and distributed to the several hundred members of the organization.

The general policy of the club was outlined recently in the following manifesto:

1. As Chinese youths have common discontents, aspirations and responsibilities, it is natural for them to group together.

2. The present national predicament requires the whole nation, especially youths of the intellectual class, to organize and unite. Through correspondence the club seeks to cement the relations amongst Chinese youths and to contribute its share of effort toward social reform.

3. Let us organize scattered individuals in order to co-operate for the advancement of knowledge and the achievement of progress along their respective lines.

4. Through mutual encouragement and assistance let us live our lives on better lines, beginning with daily trivialities and going gradually to major issues.

5. A social organization whose members decide to spend 10 long years on these lines will surely make valuable contributions to society.

6. No real social progress can be made if no men of ability and penetrative insight take the lead in various lines.

7. Social power and social standing cannot be attained in one day or by luck; they require effort.

8. Let us deal with each other in a sincere and truthful spirit and let us mutually teach each other the best things.

9. Let us substitute creation for exploitation and co-operation for dependence.

10. Let us fix our ambitions, increase our stock of knowledge widen our range of observation and endeavor to improve our moral standards.

Branches are now being formed in the larger Chinese cities and plans are being made to enlarge the scope of the club's activities. Research groups are to be formed and it is hoped to put out a number of publications, eventually including a daily newspaper. Credit co-operative societies will also be organized and members will help each other to seek employment and to improve professional technique.

Madrid Bombers Launch Attack On Fascist Fleet Off Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Ministry of Air announced today that Government planes had bombed an insurgent fleet concentration in the harbor of Cadiz, sinking one of the vessels.

Among the many ships anchored in the fascist port on the southwestern coast of Spain was the insurgent cruiser Canarias.

A Government squadron also bombed the town of Motril in the southern province of Granada, the ministry reported.

Government troops fortified advanced positions on the northwest limits of Madrid today after heavy fighting to repulse a fascist drive to recapture lost territory.

The Government forces, culminating a week on the offensive against insurgent shock troops in the University City area, flung their lines deeper into fascist territory on an arc radiating from west to north.

Although the charges gained only a little ground, defense commanders claimed that they attained dominating position throughout the devastated, embattled area.

The militiamen advanced against heavy resistance all along the line yesterday and then stood off a fierce counter-offensive which lasted until after nightfall.

Further to the west, flank attacks won for the defense forces several houses near the Toledo bridge over the Manzanares river, a section of railroad on the northwest edge of the city, and outposts at El Pardo.

The front line of the insurgents in University City was driven back several hundred yards by the failure of their counter-offensive under relentless barrages of government machine-gun and rifle fire, hand grenades and mortar shells.

The Ministry of Air and Navy, directing the government air attacks, reported Socalist planes loosed more than 70 high explosive bombs in five raids on siege-line entrenchments south and west of the capital.

Advices from Valencia, Mediterranean seaport and capital of the Socialist Government since it fled Madrid, said 100 tons of foodstuffs for civilians and soldiers in besieged Madrid had been landed safely.

Lisbon Bombings Laid To Communist Agents; Troops Kept at Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Jan. 23—Wave of indignation at the reecnt bomb outrages is sweeping over Portugal.

Immediately after the explosions took place thousands of volunteers offered their services to the Government. Members of the Portuguese Legion also flocked to their barracks, but their services were not accepted, police protection being held sufficient for the time being, though regular troops continue to be held in readiness in case of need.

Laid to Communists

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa, in a statement to the press, says that the outrages were undoubtedly the work of foreign agents aided by a few renegade Portuguese anxious to overthrow the present order and install a social revolution. An analysis of a bomb proves that it was not manufactured in Portugal.

Newspapers of all political colors here strongly support the Government. Diario de Noticias (independent Conservative) says that the bomb explosion at the Ministry of National Education symbolizes the attack upon civilization which communism is making, while bombing of the Radio Club is an expression of the movement's desire to destroy the solidarity of Portugal. It is incumbent upon all, this paper adds, to defend law and order, the moment having come to "extinguish at birth the enemy seeking our destruction."

Normal Conditions Restored

Seculo (Republican) says:

"The culprits are evidently partisans of the Valencia Government and have decided to scatter terror, lacking any other form of argument. The whole nation's reaction to the bombing from beyond our frontiers shows the gratitude for the Government's foresight in policy it has adopted."

Normal conditions have been restored on the streets and in theaters and cinemas, it being difficult to believe that a series of outrages so lately occurred.

British Film Economies Forced By Trade's Critical Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Should the British film trade carry on with its efforts to gain a foothold in the world market, or ought it to be content to cultivate its own back garden?

This is the problem which is at the root of what is considered in responsible quarters to be the most serious financial situation the British film industry has faced since the fall of the silent pictures.

British film companies spent more than £5,000,000 in making 200 pictures during 1936, and they are having to face a loss of £2,000,000 on these productions. One group of producers alone has gone into the red to the extent of £600,000. The banks are refusing loans to certain companies, and some organizations are expected to go into liquidation.

Effect of Quota Act

The crisis follows the establishment in 1927 of the Cinematograph Films (Quota) Act. The British film industry was at that time reeling from the blow delivered at it by the introduction of talkies. The act made it compulsory for all British cinemas to show in their programs a certain proportion of British films. At the present day, under this act, 20 per cent of the films exhibited in British cinemas are of English origin.

Protected by this act, three kinds of English films began to flood the market. One was produced at minimum cost and maximum speed so as cheaply to fill any program gaps that might arise; another kind was made neatly and skillfully to meet the needs of the English market; while the third consisted of carefully picked and expensive films designed to compete all over the world with the products of Hollywood. In the present circumstances the British industry is wondering whether it is the "quickies," the "slickies," or the "pickies" that will save it.

Cost Cuts Proposed

Mr. Herbert Wilcox, who has directed many big pictures for the British and Dominions Company, which includes Mr. Jack Buchanan among its stars, says that recently he made two ambitious films aimed at the American market. On these pictures he lost £120,000. In Mr. Wilcox's opinion it is necessary for British films to be made much less expensively than in the past, so that they may be capable of retrieving their production costs even if they get shown nowhere but in the British Isles.

Most of the big companies unite in putting the blame for the present situation on the makers of "quickies," which have lowered the reputation of the whole British industry. Under the quota act several mushroom companies sprang up with a capital of only a few hundred pounds, on which they borrowed heavily from non-tariff insurance companies. It is chiefly this part of the industry that is today in financial trouble.

Shareholders Dissatisfied

But the difficulties are not confined to the smaller firms. Last year the shareholders of the Gaumont-British organization expressed much dissatisfaction with the position of the company as revealed in its balance sheets. The Gaumont-British firm is one of the biggest in the country.

It has produced many celebrated films, including "Tudor Rose," "Rome Express," "The Thirty-Nine Steps," "Sabotage," "I Was a Spy," "Rhodes of Africa" and "The Secret Agent." It controls a circuit of 350 cinemas, and has a capital of £8,250,000, with total assets estimated at £13,745,513.

600 Cinemas in Merger

In these circumstances the whole British film industry was stirred by the efforts of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to gain controlling interest in Gaumont British. This would have brought the largest of British cinema circuits under American domination. At one time the deal was almost put through, and more than 300 of the largest cinemas in the British Isles seemed likely to be closed in future against the products of most British companies.

But, at the eleventh hour, Mr. John Maxwell, chairman of Associated British Picture Corporation, stepped in. In October a merger was concluded between these two organizations, bringing the assets of the combined companies to £24,000,000. Associated British and Gaumont-British control between them more than 600 cinemas.

Hold to World Market

Meanwhile, the most enterprising and internationally successful of British companies, London Film Productions, assert that they are definitely to continue their policy of producing films designed for a world market.

They have a definite guarantee from United Artists to show their productions in the United States, where their "Private Life of Henry VIII," "Catherine the Great," "Things to Come," and "Rembrandt" have met with considerable success. They are shortly releasing several pictures, including "Storm in a Tea Cup," "Knight Without Armor," "Fire Over England," and "Elephant Boy," all of which will be exhibited in the United States as well as in the British Isles.

Wellesley Girls to See Movies of Mesopotamia

Four showings of "The Human Adventure," talking picture record of the University of Chicago's expedition to Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, will be given Monday afternoon in Pendleton Hall, Wellesley College.

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Keeping Strikers in Plants Key to Auto Union Strategy; Opinion Split on Lewis' Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 23 — John L. Lewis's insistence upon sit-down strikers continuing in possession of General Motors key plants may perhaps be explained by his apparent loss of his chief demand, sole bargaining rights, and by the further prospect that with its plants cleared the company might eventually have tried to break the strike.

Refusal of the CIO leader to permit evacuation of factories also reveals a new phase of the sit-down strike—its power not only to force a company to negotiate, but as an argument to compel acceptance of strikers' terms.

Terms of Armistice

The proposed armistice bound General Motors to negotiate for 15 days. After that, it was informally understood in case of deadlock both sides would resort to Gov. Frank Murphy. If settlement was in sight, more time could have been agreed on. But if further dickering was obviously hopeless, nothing deterred the company from trying to operate.

Its plants being free from strikers, General Motors might have barred them from returning to work, filled their places, and attempted to resume production. While action probably would have been postponed until the last prospect of agreement disappeared, still, it seems apparent, if the bargaining negotiations failed, the company would have attempted to reopen its closed plants.

Union View

No longer in control of properties and unable to keep men from going to work except by picketing on the outside of plants, the United Automobile Workers Union would have found itself dispossessed of its immediate ability to cause a shutdown.

At the opening of the truce, Mr. Lewis's demand for sole bargaining power for his union was a hopeless issue.

The company emphatically rejected it in advance. Fifteen days' negotiation or three months would have made no difference.

Lewis Retains Grip

Mr. Lewis knew that the conferences would break down on this vital requirement of his if he clung to it. As it is, the C. I. O. leader has his grip on a bottleneck in General Motors' organization. The two Fisher body plants at Flint, Michigan, are essential to large production. Without them the company's output of cars is throttled down.

This strategic hold illustrates an important feature of collective bargaining. It is not numbers of strikers or of union members that can give weight to union demands. Of major significance also is the power to shut off production, which may have little relation to the union's numerical strength. A standard example cited in the labor world is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the railroads. If they don't work the trains don't run.

Public Support

If Mr. Lewis intends to continue the strike until winning sole bargaining power, he is in better shape today to push his fight than a week ago when the truce was in effect—so far as the industrial situation is concerned. Outside in the world of the public opinion, which has its great influence on the outcome of strikes, his tactics have cut down his support.

Other hypotheses are heard here as to why the C. I. O. keeps the sit-downers in the body-making plants at Flint.

Some union men think that by extending the strike indefinitely General Motors will be made to lose so much money that it will eventually be brought around to larger concessions.

By keeping the situation in tumult and, reducing workers to want, the strike high command figures that men will be driven into the union, according to some leaders in the industry.

Inflexible Bargainer

Peculiarly inflexible, the C. I. O. chieftain is unwilling to make early concession, comment coal men who have negotiated with him. As his bargaining policy is described here, he holds out for his demands until the last day, waiting for the other side to come to him from time to time with concessions, until when he has won enough points, he gives in sufficiently to make a bargain.

Aside from these speculations, the C. I. O. apparently favors the plan of keeping strikers in factories as an insurance that negotiations will turn out well.

In protesting against General Motor's refusal to negotiate while strikers remain in charge of its property, union officials bring out that negotiations were begun in the Bendix strike while the sit-downers were in the plant. They were withdrawn by the union before the settlement, but only when the union perceived it was going to win an advantageous agreement. In the Midland Steel Co., strike here, the strikers stayed in the plant until the negotiations ended in what the union claims as another big victory. This company also manufactures for the automobile industry.

Lewis Key Figure

Developments at Washington this week make publicly plain that John L. Lewis is the controlling figure in the automobile workers' union and in its strike plans. The union accepted his leadership at its convention last spring, when it came of age as an independent international union, and has since accepted C. I. O. funds and guidance. Without the C. I. O., the union would be far short its present strength and prestige. Officers of the union are going along with Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. wholeheartedly.

While some of the union's leaders, according to past expressions, were willing to take less than sole bargaining rights in a settlement, they have been falling into line for their leader's insistence upon this demand. The union has gone through the form of having the sit-down strikers take a vote on whether they would evacuate a plant or not. When union discipline and the masterful personality of Mr. Lewis and of some of the lieutenants is consideered, the idea that a fraction of the union could dictate the handling of a great strike by their vote is dubbed among observers a fiction.

Control

(Continued from Page 1)

and the vision of Henry W. Toll, its executive secretary.

"The Council of State Governments," he said, "furnishes a means, not only for the co-operation of federal, state and local governments, but it provides a way for making effective inter-state co-operation among a group of states having a common interest in a regional problem or some other phase of public policy too large for the state and perhaps not large enough for the nation.

Courage, the Greatest Need

"What is needed now," he continued, "is courage to face the fact that the highest goals of our democratic purpose cannot be achieved unless we realize afresh that we are all in our several levels of government a part of the truly national, the wholly American, government; that our great ends cannot be achieved unless we recognize our inter-dependence and highly resolve to work each for the other and all for each."

An appeal to state governments to "meet the problem of tax-reverted lands in a constructive fashion" was voiced by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

By turning over large amounts of tax-reverted land, unsuited to crop farming, to new families, states and counties are encouraging a wrong use of land, aiding people to waste their capital and contributing nothing toward the solution of the tax delinquency problem, the Secretary charged.

Need to Learn Values

"The problem is to find out on the basis of careful appraisal, what the land is good for, and then to put it to that use," he declared. "The Federal Government," he added, "is now buying up large acreages of private land in order to convert it from unwise to constructive uses.

"This program would be tremendously more effective if a similar program of land use adjustment could be carried out by the states on their tax-reverted lands."

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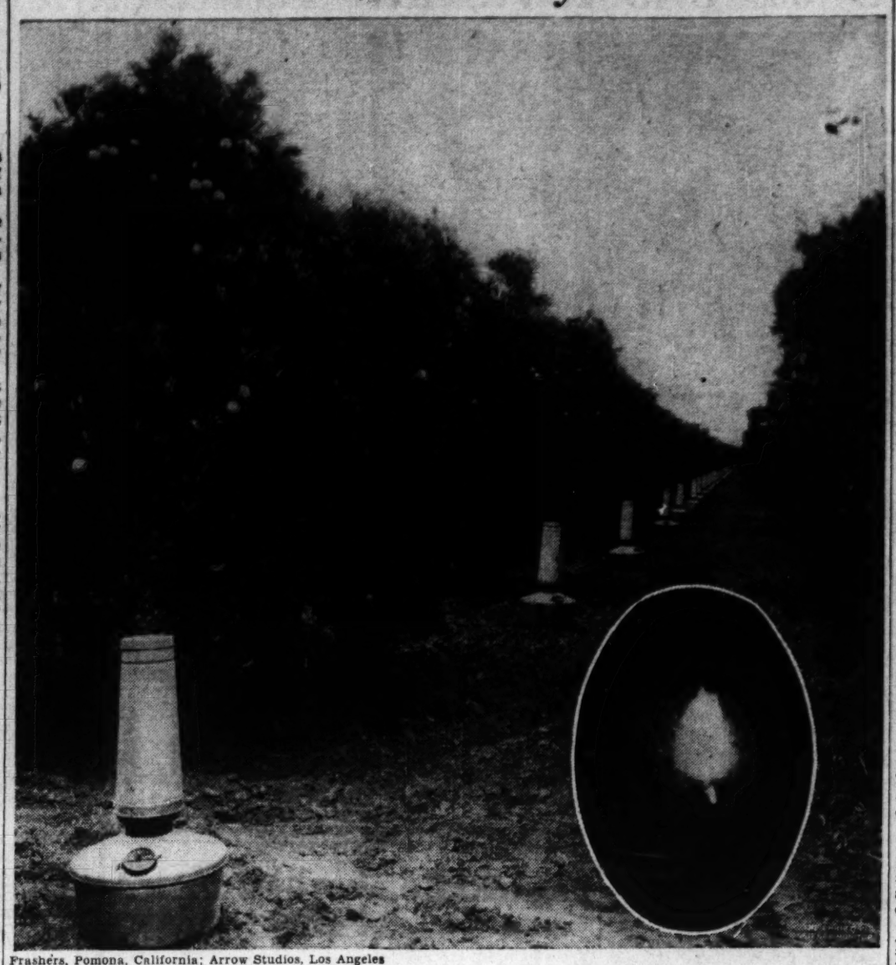

Frashers, Pomona, California; Arrow Studios, Los Angeles

Oil Stoves Keep Fruit Warm — Lighted at Night

Rail Unions' Demand for Pay Seen Aimed at Six-Hour Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Behind the demand of the "big five" railroad unions for a 20 per cent increase in pay is found, if one digs far enough for it, the old fundamantal issue of whether the worker or the invested dollar should have the preference when profits are doled out.

Also behind it, but not so far, is seen evidence of a maneuver to be in a favorable position if and when the six-hour day is granted.

The workers point out that they are dropped when profits shrink, while the bondholders—most of them—continue to get their interest payments. It's legal, they admit, but not legitimate. And anyway, they further note, the balance between the amount those dollars earn and the amount the workers earn, always has been way off—in favor of the dollars.

Of course the workers might not be so bold were business in any worse condition now. They might not be asking for both a six-hour day with eight hours' pay and a basic wage increase at the same time.

Three Points Offered

As it is, they hold their stand justifiable on three points: that business is better and profits greater; that the worker should get a greater share of the profits, and that in order to live today at the same standard as in 1927, for example, their wages must be higher.

A study of figures offered by the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations shows a consistent drop in the number of employees, the total pay roll, the average hourly wage, the average number of hours worked, and the average yearly wage, between 1931 and 1933, and a substantial rise from that point to the present. And the figures appear to show also that except for the number of employees and total pay roll present conditions compare favorably with the good years around 1929.

The average basic pay rate is of course about the same as in 1927, for example, and the workers admit that with the complete elimination, in 1935, of the 10 per cent pay cut instituted in 1932, they are about as well off, considering just the matter of these basic figures, as in the good times.

Claim to Get Less

They do claim, however, that in the long run the average workers, especially those paid by the mile, don't get as much as they used to because of the speeding up of trains and the consequent cutting of overtime. Then too they point to the fact that today the railroads employ 1,108,900 persons, while as late as 1929 there were 1,660,850. They are thinking some of those 500,000 or so still without pay.

The total Class I railroad pay roll in 1931 was $2,094,994,379. In 1935 it was $1,643,878,510. The figure for October, 1936, of $165,313,492, would indicate that the year's total, not yet compiled, would come close to the $2,000,000,000 mark. The average hourly earnings now are practically the same as in 1931, 68.9 cents.

The difference between the fluctuations in the average hourly wage, where there was little or none, the total number of employees, where there was considerable, and the total pay roll, where there likewise was a great deal, is caused, it is pointed out, chiefly by this decrease in overtime payments to the mileage basis workers.

But the main thing seems to be that even if the wages today are the same as in boom times, the workers claim they should be more. They put a lot of emphasis, outside individual union discussions of specific schedules, on the claim that now is the time when the new contracts are to be signed and business is feeling good, to bring about a better balance between what the worker gets and what the loaner of the capital dollar gets.

The move for a six-hour day was set in motion soon after the success of the move for the decrease from 10 to 8 hours in 1916. The new move is about to come to a head, with bills in Congress, and the demands of these unions to be presented to operators. The unions boldly ask for both the pay increase and the six-hour day.

It is widely felt though that they are anticipating adoption of the six-hour day and that they want to be in a bargaining position which would give them finally at least as high a total wage as at present. They hope for more. It is logical that they would rather have the six-hour day with eight hours' pay at the present wage basis, than six hours at six hours pay with a 20 per cent increase in the basic wage rate. It is seen that a drop from eight to six hours would cut the total daily income 25 per cent from its present level, whereas the proposed pay increase of 20 per cent in the hourly rate at six hours a day actually would result in a daily wage, not 5 per cent, but 10 per cent less than at present, due to the fact that the 25 and 20 per cent are based on different amounts.

Of course they realize the possibility too of the six-hour plan failing, in which case they would demand and expect some sort of compromise. They earnestly want—and in fact believe they are due to get—all they ask, but it is apparent that they are asking for the moon in expectation of getting a goodly slice of it.

Railroads Deny Big Profits

Meanwhile, the railroads, while admitting that business is picking up and that some of them have actually made a profit for the first time in five or six years, deny emphatically that their earnings have been such as to justify a wage increase. And they, of course, as emphatically deny justification for any demand for a redistribution of earnings as between workers and bondholders. They point out that the bondholders have received at the most only what investors in all other enterprises have received, and that many of them have received nothing, an amount substantially less than that received by the workers, whose pay was cut 10 per cent for a while. And they point out that if the bondholders were not allowed to earn as much in railroad investment as in other forms there simply wouldn't be any capital with which to operate the roads and everyone would be minus jobs.

The railroads say that they earned 4.84 per cent of their investment in 1929, while in 1936 it was but 2.45.

Roaring Ohio Drives 40,000 Kentuckians Out of Their Homes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23 (AP)—The extent of the need for flood relief of all sorts was illustrated here as forty thousand Kentuckians were deserting their homes today as the crest of the Ohio River flood approached here. Thirty thousand already were homeless. Water isolated cities and towns, spoiled their drinking water, stopped their power and destroyed property running into millions.

National guardsmen patrolled the flooded areas and furnished cots and clothing to hundreds of the refugees.

Snow and sleet pelted the refugees, many of whom lacked food, clothing and shelter. The cold wave slowed up the rise of creeks and rivers, but it brought help only after the Ohio, Mississippi, Green, Kentucky, Big Sandy, Licking and Salt rivers had neared or exceeded their all-time high records, which were set in the disastrous flood seasons of 1913 and 1884.

Sixty thousand of Louisville's 330,000 people were homeless, quartered with friends, kinsmen or by charity, when the Ohio river went to 50.85 feet, nearly 2½ feet above the record. A rise of two feet more was feared.

Louisville's water works were drowned out. Until further notice, the people will be restricted to two hours' service a day, drawn from the reserves.

Icy Drop Causes Loss of Millions' To Citrus Fruits

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23—Citrus growers of the $500,000,000 California fruit empire continued their three-day fight against the deepest freeze since 1913, relighting their oil heaters when temperatures hit the danger point before midnight last night.

Already 50 per cent of the crop in orange, lemon and grapefruit groves was estimated destroyed by frost. Last year's total production from the 250,000 acres of citrus trees was valued at $112,000,000.

The coldest weather today in southern California was forecast for Imperial Valley, 19 to 23 degrees. A record low of 12 degrees was recorded there Friday. The reclaimed desert region, a winter vegetable garden, has sustained $3,000,000 crop damage this month. Citrus and tomato crops virtually were wiped out. Half of the early cantaloupes and watermelons were lost.

'Smudge Pots' Save Millions of Dollars For Citrus Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—As the result of experience and foresight, there were 4,000,000 orchard heaters in California ready to be lighted when Floyd Young, United States weather bureau forecaster stationed in the heart of the citrus groves at Pomona, sounded the warning that subfreezing weather was at hand.

Lessons learned in 1913 and in 1922 stood in good stead those growers who refused to believe that usually mild winters meant this area is a "banana belt," tropical enough to ignore so-called "smudge-pots."

For at least five nights the 30-gravity oil stoves, spotted one to every two trees on most of the tracts, saw service as the mercury dropped to 17 degrees, lowest since 1922 and approaching the 13-degree record disastrous to the 1913 crop.

Prior to 1913, orchard heating in those years which required counteraction of night air and winds, was confined largely to wood fires, coal baskets hung in the trees, crude coal-burning heaters, and crude oil burned in open pans. This latter method gave the name "smudge pots" to the stoves, and the name has stuck even for the later models which give off comparatively little visible vapor.

W. C. Scheu went into the smudge-pot business in 1912, and he sold 400,000 heaters in 1913. The early models were of three-gallon capacity, but the 18-night demand in 1922 showed that larger sizes were practical. A nine-gallon standard has been adopted by Mr. Scheu and his competitors, and due to experiments in automatic regulation of consumption, one grove supplied with this size was heated 14 hours without refill, and not an orange was lost.

This popular size sells for $4, and growers whose groves were completely equipped—an average of 50 to an acre—report no losses. It is estimated that $400,000 in oil was burned to fight the frost which caused replacement in oil storages of 10,000,000 gallons.

Cleaning and Dyers' Union Organized by A. F. of L.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced the organization yesterday of "a new international union called the International Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers."

The union, Mr. Green said, includes chapters in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and other large cities. He claimed a membership in excess of 10,000.

Seventh Largest State

The seventh largest state in the union is Colorado.

Laws to Govern Labor Chieftains Urged by Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Legislation to make labor leaders as well as their unions responsible to public authority was sought today by the New York Board of Trade in a request placed before President Roosevelt. Restraints, the trade organization proposed, should be placed not alone upon "economic royalists," but also upon "the Robin Hoods of labor."

Outlining the growth of power among labor leaders through the passage and enforcement of much legislation in recent years, Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, suggested that such authority could be used with unfortunate as well as desirable results, and that other nations were experiencing benefits from laws which held labor unions and their executives responsible.

Proper Control

"The public should be prepared to be saddled with added inconvenience and higher costs unless the Government takes prompt action to keep ambitious leaders under proper control," he said.

"Ten years ago, England passed its British Trades Disputes and Trade Union Act, which has proven very beneficial. In this country we are beginning to believe that 'economic royalists' are not necessarily the ones who should be restrained. The Robin Hoods of labor should also be brought under control. The employer is circumscribed by countless laws and regulations limiting his power in dealing with his employees. The time has long since arrived when legal restrictions should be placed upon the activities of the individual labor leader."

While Mr. Magnus made his proposal to President Roosevelt in a letter dated Jan. 7, no public announcement was made until yesterday, when the Board of Trade learned of the effort of John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to have President Roosevelt use his influence in support of the automobile unions.

Upholds Strike Right

"The rights of workmen, including the right to strike where intolerable industrial conditions exist, should be preserved with unimpaired vigor, but should not be exercised to satisfy the greed of union labor leaders who, in countless instances in the past few years, have not hesitated to use the threat of a strike for purposes of extortion," he said.

To protect the interests of the public as well as of workmen and employers, the Board of Trade proposed that legislation be enacted to provide for strict accounting by unions to their members of all sums collected and expended, that strikes be voted only by secret ballot and at meetings specifically called for the purpose, that unions be incorporated and make regular reports and that unions be made subject to responsibility for damage or unlawful acts.

Flood

(Continued from Page 1)

city might escape the closing down of its power stations. The flood had passed the 72.8 foot mark, exceeding all known flood peaks of the past, but was "about stationary" said meteorologist W. C. Devereaux.

Downriver communities still faced rising waters as the yellowed stream coursed toward the Mississippi river with its burden of unwonted winter rains.

At least 190,000 were homeless and 17 dead in Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Tenness, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia—designated by the Red Cross as the critical areas—Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Appeal Made in Ship Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mayors of San Francisco bay cities appealed today for congressional action to end the "deplorable" coast maritime strike as another peace proposal was added to the long list of rejected offers in the 86-day conflict.

The Mayors also sought a meeting with strikers and employers next Tuesday with a view to fixing responsibility for the deadlock and asking presidential intervention.

They said they would ask for arbitration, long advocated by the employers but refused by the maritime unions, which contend they cannot submit "fundamental issues" to this treatment.

Thirty-three men faced various misdemeanor charges as the result of clashes in San Francisco yesterday between union stevedores and members of a rival organization in which four disputants were beaten.

Officers invaded headquarters of the rival stevedore group, headed by Lee Holman, who has not been recognized by shipowners, and seized several pick-handle clubs and two dirks. A majority of the arrests were made there.

Offshore shipowners flatly rejected a "final" peace offer by the International Longshoremen's Association, and renewed a previous offer which the stevedores had turned down.

Last night at Inglewood, Calif., 400 strike sympathizers staged a vigorous but ineffectual riot at the plant of the Kroehler Manufacturing Company. Chief of Police O. E. Campbell and 20 officers seized four men, identifying them as members of maritime unions on strike.

United Front Is Sought In Sea Strike Pending Ruling of Labor Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Support of seamen's strike organizations in all Atlantic and Gulf ports was sought yesterday for discontinuance of their walkout pending a decision by the National Labor Relations Board as to whether insurgent leaders or old line union officials have the right to negotiate with ship owners.

A mass meeting conducted by strike leaders here voted Thursday night to seek united action in all ports in establishing peaceful conditions for the labor board inquiry. The board yesterday decided in Washington to give the strike faction a hearing.

Results of the move to call off the strike will be announced at a mass meeting here Sunday night. E. P. Trainer, business manager for the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association which is represented in the joint maritime strike council, said an affirmative vote to end the strike "is certain."

Approval of the west coast strike organization for discontinuance of the strike here, also required by last night's vote, has been obtained, according to Sidney Cohn, attorney for the American Radio Telegraphers' Association, which underwrote operating expenses of the strike headquarters.

Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union who opposed the strike vote taken here Nov. 5, contended the labor board is over-stepping its jurisdiction "by intervening in an internal dispute within one union and not between organized unions."

Regarding the move to discontinue the strike on East and Gulf coasts, in which seamen demanded wage parity with the West Coast, Mr. Hunter said: "The I. S. U. will not impose any penalties on the men who were striking as 90 per cent of them were good union men caught in a whiripool of circumstances from which they couldn't release themselves."

Work for Men Made Idle By Strike Sought by Sloan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Every effort was being made by officials of General Motors Corporation to provide work for as many as possible of their 135,000 employees, company spokesmen said today following a five-hour conference of the organization's high command here yesterday.

In announcing that the giant concern had not abandoned hope of a peaceful settlement of the strike which has curtailed American automobile production one third, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, emphasized that an attempt would be made to resume production and restore the earning power of employees unwillingly thrown out of work.

Plans of Company

While Mr. Sloan did not amplify his statement, observers here interpreted it as implying that the company would continue production of automobile parts, but would not attempt to operate assembling lines in plants where strikes were in progress. The company would reopen its plants "as far as our ability to carry inventory will permit," Mr. Sloan said.

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation, left New York last night for Detroit to put the company's employment policy in effect, it was said.

Plants Involved

Of the 43 plants reported to have been affected by the strike, all but 11 were said to be operating in some way, although in many production had been curtailed severely. The factories in which resumption of operations was most expected included the New Departure division at Bristol, Conn., and the Hyatt roller bearing plant at Harrison, N. J. The Delco Remy and Delco Products plants at Anderson, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, were also on the list, as were the Harrison Radiator division at Lockport, N. Y., and the Chevrolet plants at Bay City, Mich., and Muncie, Ind.

Mr. Sloan's statement was issued after he had conferred with Mr. Knudsen, Donaldson Brown, chairman of the finance committee, and John Thomas Smith, counsel of the corporation, in their skyscraper offices on Broadway. While the conference was under way, telegraphic reports of President Roosevelt's rebuke to John L. Lewis for the latter's request of governmental aid in the strike were brought to the General Motors headquarters and received without comment.

"General Motors has only one desire in this situation," Mr. Sloan declared in the formal statement awaited for several hours by a score of newspaper men. "We are eager to return our 135,000 employees to work as quickly as possible. We are convinced, and the facts show, that most of them wish to get back to work.

Willing to Negotiate

"The obstacle to peaceful settlement is the unlawful occupation of our plants by sit-down strikers who have no right, in law or reason, to hold possession of them. General Motors is willing to bargain collectively when it receives back its plants."

Mr. Sloan also charged that while the company had complied with its promise to Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, the strike leaders had failed to live up to their part of the agreement and had resorted to falsehoods in an attempt to justify their position.

"The present deadlock cannot go on indefinitely," he continued. "Our men wish to work. They are prevented by a small group of sit-down strikers and their leaders, who are willing to jeopardize the country's recovery in order to impose dictatorship in our industry and on our people.

"Our duty is plain. We have a responsibility to our employees. This strike is costing the employees of General Motors a million dollars a day in wages. Our duty to them is to do everything possible to save them from further loss of income and from being thrown upon relief.

"The situation must be solved, and I am sure that a way will be found to solve it fundamentally in the near future. In the meantime, so far as our ability to carry inventory will permit, every effort will be made to afford as much work as possible to our employees who are out of work through no fault of their own."

Statistics compiled by the General Motors Corporation and made public here today showed that a complete shutdown of automobile production in the United States would affect 439,000 employees in direct manufacturing operations alone. Average wages to these employees were at the rate of 76 to 77 cents an hour in 1936, it was said.

Effect on Other Trades

Industries for which the automobile factories were important customers might be almost as seriously affected, according to the report, which showed that 138,527 employees in the iron and steel lines were dependent for their jobs upon automobile orders. In rubber goods, 15,893 employees would become involved, and in cotton products alone 37,545 persons would be thrown out of work, according to the report.

Next to the iron and steel industry, railroad workers stand to be affected most seriously by a strike, for 63,900 of them, or 6 per cent of the total rail employment, were engaged in transporting automobiles or materials used in connection with them.

Other industries in which the potential strike effect was tabulated included leather, with 13,699 employees engaged in the automobile trades; plate glass, with 3117 employees; aluminum, with 2181 employees, and nickel, with 1107 employees.

Soares at White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt gave a luncheon at the White House yesterday in honor of Dr. Macedo Soares, former foreign minister of Brazil.

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Lonely Outposts in Far North Keep Home Touch by Radio

Saturday nights have become big nights for Mounties, missionaries, traders in arctic and sub-arctic, as home folks and friends send their messages through the air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERFIELD INLET, N. W. T. —From the barren coast of Labrador westward to the Rockies, and northward into the Arctic circle, Saturday nights are "big nights." In every post and fort where there is a radio receiving set, the men and women, if there are any women, gather with eager expectancy. Each hopes to hear his name called across the empty spaces, with a personal message from some loved one, or, failing that, to gather news of other posts.

In November, Canada's Northern Messenger Service, as it is called, began its fourth year. Those who listen to the radio messages constitute one of the most attentive and appreciative audiences in the world, and probably one of the loneliest. It is comprised largely of traders, missionaries, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, medical officers and nurses of the arctic and sub-arctic, and all those of the north who are cut off from the "outside" during the long winter months.

They Got Their Messages

Last winter, for example, a police constable and fur trader were hugging a stove at Chesterfield Inlet and listening to the voice speaking from Ottawa, 1500 miles away. Presently the hoped-for message came:

"To Constable George Thomas, Chesterfield Inlet: Hello, George. All well at home. Martha left Saturday for Toronto and will be there for several weeks. Am sending parcel. Much love, Mother."

"To Walter Heck, Chesterfield Inlet: Thanks for the mail. Glad that you are well and that your radio is up to scratch. All fine and thinking of you constantly. Cheerio, Betty."

Most of the messages are just as homely and simple as these, but they dissipate loneliness and put new courage into the hearts of these exiles. One has only to talk to these men to realize what this service means to them.

How It Started

The Northern Messenger was originated in the autumn of 1933 shortly after a British naval expedition, studying magnetic changes along the northeastern coast, established a base at Nain, in Labrador. The commander of the expedition went to Halifax, there to seek the co-operation of Maj. W. C. Borrett of radio station CHNS, in transmitting certain communications to members of the expedition. Major Borrett in person referred the matter to Lieut. Col. W. Arthur Steel, a commissioner and head of the Canadian Radio Commission's technical department. Colonel Steel, who had spent some time in the northland as an officer of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Department of National Defense, realized the possibilities of the suggestion and, instead of a service only to Nain, he decided to create one that would cover all points in the North.

That same year the Northern Messenger came into existence and people were invited to forward messages, addressed to friends or relatives, to the commission for broadcasting over long and short wave stations in Canada.

Quick Response

The venture, which aroused widespread interest, gained a large response and became so successful that messages were received not only from Canada but from Newfoundland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the United States, Japan, New Zealand, and several European countries.

It was not long after the inauguration of the Northern Messenger that the commission became conscious of the responsibility it had placed upon its shoulders. No longer was it an experiment, but a service of the utmost importance and one which at all costs must be maintained.

Starting with a handful of listeners, the commission soon discovered that the broadcasts had become a vital factor in the lives of hundreds of men. There was a demand for more radio sets in the North and Saturday night became the important night of the week. Men without radios of their own began to travel miles to the nearest one in the hope of receiving messages. The Northern Messenger became more important than the mail, which reached them only after long intervals.

Big Figures

Since its inception in 1933, about 11,000 messages have been broadcast, and an idea of the large increase in the use of the service may be gained from the following figures, which cover the yearly periods: From 1933 to 1934, there were 24 broadcasts to handle 1754 messages; from 1934 to 1935, there were 2854 messages delivered during 28 broadcasts, and from 1935 to 1936, there were over 6250 messages transmitted, the number of broadcasts being 28.

For some time it was not known how many of these messages actually were being received by the addressees. This problem was overcome to some extent, however, when Maj. D. L. McKeand, of the Lands, Northwest Territories, and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, offered to carry some of the mesages with him during the annual government expedition to the eastern Arctic on the R. M. S. Nascopie. The suggestion was welcomed by the commission and in 1935 over 800 letters were entrusted to Major McKeand for distribution among officials stationed at the various ports of call from Churchill east to Labrador and north to Ellesmere Island.

The officials in turn had them delivered with the request that each person acknowledge receipt of the messages, report on reception, and make suggestions whereby the service might be improved. On the return journey Major McKeand gathered these reports, which were later turned over to the commission. The tabulation showed that out of 933 messages transmitted to the eastern Arctic, during the 1934-1935 period, at least 466 were correctly received, making a total of exactly 50 per cent perfect coverage.

In his report to the commission, Major McKeand stressed the value of the broadcasts and stated that "the Radio Commission is performing a very useful service which is greatly appreciated and it would be a distinct loss if anything were done to curtail it."

The messages themselves are interesting not only for those in the North but for city listeners who have no connection whatever with the person to whom the broadcasts are directed. Thousands of persons consider the Northern Messenger as much a part of their entertainment as the regular programs.

All the emotions of humanity seemed to be packed into the short messages transmitted beyond the rim of the Arctic.

Link to Outside World

The Nascopie Arrives With Supplies at Wakeham Island, Northwest Territories

He Started It

Lieut. Col. W. Arthur Steel, Commissioner and Chief of Technical Department, Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, Who Established the Northern Messenger

Cheering Messages From Home

Men Listening to Radio Messages at Mounties' Camp at Chesterfield Inlet

Book Publishers Institute Is Urged At Annual Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Establishment of an institute to foster interest in the history and tradition of American book publishing is proposed by Stanley M. Rinehart Jr., president of the National Association of Book Publishers.

In making the proposal at the annual meeting of the association at the St. Regis Hotel here Jan. 20, Mr. Rinehart asked publishers to adopt a more aggressive attitude in selling their products, holding that "wider distribution would provide the means for more intensive promotion and permit a lowering of book prices."

"Our united objection to the discriminatory postal rates now in existence should be carried to the postal authorities," he continued. "As these rates now stand, the reading portion of magazines and periodicals is carried at the rate of about one and one-half cents a pound. Yet, when this same reading matter is bound between book covers, the rate is increased between six and 15 cents a pound. The public has every right to obtain its books at the same rate at which it obtains magazines through the mail."

Mr. Rinehart, who was re-elected for 1937, recommended that the proposed institute of publishing sponsor an annual lecture as its first attempt to win favor with the public and impress upon publishers the high ideals which they have attached to the profession of producing books.

"The underlying idea should be to accord high honor to persons who have elevated the ideals and practice of the profession," he said. "The lecture would be given at the annual meeting of the institute here, and should be made a civic occasion through the presence of invited officials from government, libraries and universities."

Officers elected to serve during the coming year included Alfred A. Knopf of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., first vice-president; M. Lincoln Schuster of Simon & Schuster, Inc., second vice-president; Curtice N. Hitchcock of Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., third vice-president; Cass Canfield of Harper & Brothers, fourth vice-president; Harold E. Guinzburg of the Viking Press, secretary, and Curtis W. McGraw of McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., treasurer.

Members elected to the board of directors of the association included Frank C. Dodd of Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc., and Paul Willert of the Oxford University Press. The executive secretary of the association is Miss Marjorie Griesser.

Light Is Shed on Activities Of the Continental Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Publication of the eighth volume of "Letters of Members of the Continental Congress" by Carnegie Institution, brings to conclusion a work begun 30 years ago.

Throughout the 15 momentous years of its existence from 1774 to 1789, the Continental Congress sat behind closed doors. Though a journal of its proceedings was kept, it was restricted to the finished results of deliberations. Motions which failed and measures proposed, but not accepted, were not always recorded, while arguments, discussions and statements from the floor were almost uniformly excluded from the record. The journal, therefore, is scarcely more than a skeleton of proceedings.

Letters Written

But fortunately for historians, the members wrote letters during the sessions. In these they discussed with governors, other state officials, relatives and friends, intimate matters of federal business. Many kept diaries. The amount of information so preserved is large, but was greatly scattered.

Dr. Edmund C. Burnett of the Carnegie Institution staff, editor of the volumes, has been collecting this material for 30 years. Archives of the Thirteen States, manuscripts held by historical societies and libraries and collections of autographs and family papers in private hands, have all been exhausted for desired material. More than 100,000 letters and documents, many almost illegible, were examined in addition to hundreds of printed books.

Sharp Struggle

From this material it becomes apparent how sharp the struggle was to induce the states to invest Congress with the power to regulate trade with foreign nations as with each other. Upon the solution of this problem rested the preservation of the union.

Many letters disclose that the Continental Congress felt it extremely important to keep alive the concept of a "visible federal head" during the critical years following the Revolution. In fact it was the wranglings and failures of the Congress that ripened the demand for a "firmer bond of union" under the present Constitution.

Serious Battle

One serious battle which raged through many diaries and letters concerned the controversy which arose over the possession, sale and government of western lands. Although this discussion was vital, along with that of trade regulation, these battles threatened to snap the bonds that held the states together.

The ordinance for government of the western territory, finally passed in 1787, was one of many lifted bodily from the Continental Congress and incorporated without change into the new government under the present Constitution.

John Jay Treaty

Another struggle which came perilously close to splitting the union into two separate confederations, arose over a treaty John Jay was negotiating with Spain concerning free navigation of the Mississippi River. According to the letters, Eastern states favored concessions for temporarily relinquishing claims of free navigation which they did not believe the Spanish would grant anyway. The Southern states battled for free navigation as essential to the development of the West.

States Dr. Burnett: "Although the letters do not radically change previous conceptions of history, the cumulative effect of them is impressive in showing how largely our present Constitution was fashioned from the experiences and problems of the old Congress."

Clubs Asked to List Reckless Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In a move to curb mounting traffic fatalities, officials of Post No. 6, American Legion here have started a campaign to have all organizations publicize in their groups the names of members violating motor vehicle laws. In a letter, copies of which went to heads of the 385 local organizations, E. E. Eiler, chairman of the post's emergency committee, said, in part:

"Our post earnestly invites you to join with us in isolating the habitually negligent, the reckless and the vicious drivers to the end that we may not have any deaths which might have been prevented if we did not remain indifferent."

The Legion post recently went on record as being willing to post on its bulletins and print in its publications the names of members convicted of breaking the traffic laws.

In its appeal for co-operation of other organizations, the legion post held that a great stride toward safety on the highway could be taken if each group would "set its own house in order" by checking the list of traffic violators against its own membership. Of the 385 organizations here, 160 are composed of women.

Saskatchewan Prospectors' Associations Plan Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDFIELDS, Sask.—Seeking a province-wide organization of prospectors, an attempt will be made shortly to merge the Saskatchewan Prospectors' Association with a somewhat similar organization on the other side of the Province at Flin Flon and Beaver Lake.

Increasing activity in the search for mineral wealth in Saskatchewan has been focused on the importance of such an organization, prospectors declare. Such an organization would make suggestions to the Provincial Government on mining regulations, staking rules and would encourage the development of the mining industry in the Province.

Waterway Aims Held Attainable At Reduced Cost

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Needs of the American people in waterway drainage control may, if desirable, be met for "expenditures somewhat less than those of the past 20 years," according to a report offered at the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers here Jan. 21. President Roosevelt, it transpired, has been advised of the engineers' findings.

The society awarded a medal to Daniel W. Mead, the society's president, for St. Lawrence waterway recommendations that disagree with the project adopted by treaty between the United States and Canada, and now awaiting the ratification of Congress.

Pushing Projects Through

Abel Wolman of Baltimore, chairman of the water resources committee of the National Resources Committee at Washington, explained that a study of 127 drainage areas in the United States had been made as "a preliminary reconnaissance of the nation's water conservation problems." Most of the details, Mr. Wolman said, are necessarily confidential until released by the President.

He named none of projects already started, of which Passamaquoddy is an example. But he said that the committee has generally recommended completion of doubtful undertakings already under construction, even though they "might not" have recommended the projects in the first place. Afterward to interviewers he said that it would not be "safe" to base conclusions about a specific project on this general statement.

He mentioned to the engineers certain "basic national deficiencies." These are areas or circumstances in which more facts are needed. One national deficiency, he said, is "absence of hydrologic data," or the "bookkeeping" facts about water and water resources. Another is lack of topographical mapping, half the United States being still unmapped topographically, and a remaining quarter "inadequately mapped."

Soil erosion and "coastal soil" erosion are both on the deficient fact list.

Power market surveys are needed, Mr. Wolman said, "before evolution of a complete national power policy."

Mead's Proposal

The citation with the medal to Mr. Mead said:

"For paper No. 1902, 'Water-Power Development of the St. Lawrence River.'"

That paper was delivered in Chicago in 1933. It was attacked at the time by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, who read a telegram from Senator LaFollette, declaring that "Professor Mead has been closely associated with private power interests."

There was debate at Chicago for and against the Mead proposal. Opponents said that if adopted, it would delay the coming of St. Lawrence power.

Mr. Mead advocated the "one-stage" waterway, instead of the "two-stage" which was agreed on in the treaty. He contended that the one-stage was cheaper to build, and his supporters said power could be produced more cheaply from it than from the adopted plan.

Anti-Door Banging Campaign Aims At London Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A campaign to reduce noise from motorcar door slamming is being organized here by the Marylebone Borough Council.

In a notice issued recently, drivers and users of motorcars and taxicabs were particularly requested to show consideration for others by reducing the occasions for closing motorcar doors and to avoid slamming as far as possible.

Copies of the notice were sent to the Cabmen's Shelter Fund—since taxi drivers were held to be among the chief offenders — to garages, shops and other public places in the neighborhood.

Chicago Women Enlist Drama To Push City Manager Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—The Bloomstein family thought they were getting many favors from their ward committeeman, "Mr. Miler." That is, Mr. Bloomstein thought his business was dependent upon the benficence of the politician, and his daughter Rosie, thought "Mr. Miler" was just grand because he spent $10,000 buying fish to give to poor people in their ward. But "mamma," a member of a woman's civic club, had learned to be suspicious of this political generosity.

This is the situation revealed as the curtain goes up on a drama which has been written especially for the Chicago City Manager Committe and which is to have its civic première at the Chicago Woman's Club, Jan. 28. The title, "Something for Nothing," is shown in the course of three acts to be a fallacy.

The drama, written by Mrs. J. P. Bobbitt, wife of a University of Chicago professor, is frankly propaganda for the city manager plan. It was produced by the Civic Drama Group, of which Mrs. Bobbitt is chairman, with the idea of arousing interest in municipal reform. Many people who do not care to sit and listen to political science lectures, this group believes, will gladly attend a play which gives them the same material in dramatic form.

Therefore, this portrayal of the problems of Rosie Bloomstein. The drama shows the network of circumstances that closes in on a family that has received favors from a ward committeeman.

Rosie's Dilemma

Rosie, as the play opens, has a date with Joseph Miler, son of the influential ward committeeman. She has much too high a regard for the young man, and her old friend, Bennie Conan, tries to get her to see this. Failing to convince her that she should not go driving with him, Bennie hides in the rumble seat and is on hand to protect Rosie when Joe insists that she visit a tavern with him. But in protecting her, Bennie finds it necesary to knock down Joe Miler, and this leads to his arrest.

It is then that Rosie discovers what it means to accept favors from a ward committeeman. Mr. Bloomstein, who wishes he could do something to obtain the release of his daughter's protector, finds himself bound because he has accepted so many business favors from Joe Miler's father. He fears to accuse the son lest his business suffer. "Mamma" takes this occasion to show her family the soundness of what she has learned in her club meetings.

"Now you see what politics is," says Papa Bloomstein.

But mamma corrects him.

"We can make politics what we want with our votes," she insists. "Thousands of votes, hundreds of thousands of votes, can make the city safe for our children." In the course of the family conversation, she impresses upon her children the fact that you can't get something for nothing—not even favors from a ward committeeman. If they want to get good government—city manager government—they will have to work for that through organization.

Other Entertainments Prepared

Other types of dramatic entertainment designed to promote this same cause have been prepared by Mrs. Bobbitt's group. A monologue, "Lady of the Limousine," written by Anna Gwin Pickens, shows a lovely lady very much puzzled by the fact that she is not accorded her usual favors under the city manager government and learning some things about it that interest her.

The hope of the Civic Drama Group, and the Women's Division of the Chicago City Manager Committee, is that these plays will be given by drama groups in many of the city's 3000 organizations. The presentation at the Chicago Woman's Club is by a cast from the drama group of the University of Chicago Settlement League. All have had professional dramatic training. The plays are written for amateurs, however, and clubs that wish to give them with their own members in the cast are being encouraged to do so. More short plays are in preparation for this purpose.

Mrs. Bobbitt, and Mrs. Willa B. Laird, chairman of the women's division of the City Manager committee, both believe that civic groups have only begun to realise the possibilities of the drama as a device for civic education. The Chicago group is blazing its own trails in this field, not knowing of any city which has used this method extensively before.

Town Crown for Comedienne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHDALE, Eng.—Because the folk "oop north" think laughter is a most important matter, Miss Gracie Fields, champion comedienne of the north of England, is to receive a unique honor next May.

This northern town is to confer upon Miss Fields the "freedom of the borough."

This award is considered the laurel crown of citizenship and bears with it centuries of tradition. Miss Fields is only the ninth freeman of Rochdale in 80 years, and the only woman to have been offered the honor in the borough's history.

A Native of Rochdale

Rochdale is Miss Fields' native town. Here she made her début on the stage, at the age of eight, as a singer. Now she is one of the highest paid film stars in the world.

Before production is started, it is said, the minimum that the film will gross is known by the studio to within a few hundred pounds, so consistent is the "Gracie Fields public."

Benefit Performances

Twice Miss Fields has given free performances in Rochdale in aid of the town's charities, raising some £4000.

When the Borough Council decided unanimously to offer Miss Fields the freedom of the borough, the Mayor and Town Clerk of Rochdale made a special journey to London to ask her to accept.

When Miss Fields was offered the freedom of Rochdale she is reported to have replied, "That's champion, but I don't know what I've done to deserve it."

Security Tax Not 'Wage' When Paid for Employee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled yesterday that sums paid as employees' taxes under the Social Security Act by an employer, who does not collect such amounts from his employees, are not wages subject to the tax.

Under the old-age provisions of the act, taxes are levied on both employees and employers. Employers are directed to deduct employees' taxes from their wages and make payment to the Treasury. The bureau's ruling makes it possible for employers to bear both their own and their employees' taxes without being subject to an additional levy.

Congo Second to Amazon

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‡Deutschland	Jan. 27	Hamburg Feb. 8	Jan. 26, 8:00 pm		Jan. 27, 1:00	pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
†Hauraki	Seattle	Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm		Jan. 27, 7:30	pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm		Feb. 12, 7:30	pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Asosan Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 31	Jan. 26, 4:00 pm		Jan. 26, 7:30	pm
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm		Jan. 30, 7:30	pm

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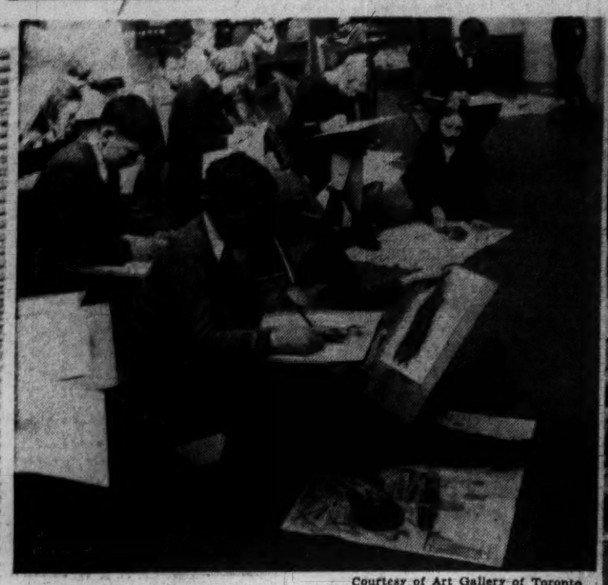
Schools—Colleges Home Study

Saturday Is 'Extra Special' in Toronto Art Gallery

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page



Courtesy of Art Gallery of Toronto

Any Saturday Morning in the Art Gallery, Toronto, Can. Upper Row: Left—Painting in Three Colors. Center—Nine-Year-Olds at Work in the Print Room. Right—An Oil-Painting Class of 13-Year-Olds. Below: Ten-Year-Olds Dressed Up in Their Paper Costumes Made as Part of Their Activity in the British Columbia Indian Project Study. Some 600 Public School Children Fill These Saturday Morning Classes at the Art Gallery. Taught by Most Progressive Methods, They Live in a World of New Wonders

Young Explorers Discovering Things

Gallery Art Classes Open Up a Child Wonderland Every Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Can.

Six hundred public school children meet to do things every Saturday morning in the Toronto Art Gallery. From the buzz of voices, the activity of hands and the paintings and craftsmanship that result, one can be quite certain that the morning's work is satisfactory to the children as well as to the staff of artist-teachers who help direct them.

There is an atmosphere in this modern, bright Art Gallery with its simplicity and beauty of architecture that attracts youth to it, and when the Gallery becomes a workshop as well, then something inspiring happens. These children's classes in the Gallery are deliberately kept in a sort of laboratory or experimental state, with new ideas, new approaches to the mediums used, even new branches of art continually tried out—to the breathless interest of all. Last summer from Vienna came a new way to hammer metal, a new way to build up forms in clay modeling and these interesting methods are being used in some of the classes this winter.

Recently the ten-year-olds, a robust class of about a hundred children, have been delving into the mysteries of coal. Coal and art may seem rather dis-united subjects. But not in a child's mind. Some quite remarkable posterlike pictures were created by the children from torn paper. It was found that a child of this age prefers to tear paper for a picture instead of cutting it with scissors. Coal from vivid metallic-colored paper pasted on colored yellow or red carts with prancing horses made one pause and look again. Here was real life being portrayed by fingers that had felt their way along the edges of the paper with sureness and intelligence. How did they do it? Why? Because children are always pulling things to pieces and putting them to rights again. It is a natural creative instinct.

Last year this group went Indian. Of course all children go Indian at some time or other. Most Canadian youngsters have scalped chairs and tables in their primitive moments. However, nobody was scalped in this particular class, they were far too busy making Indian costumes and tepees, though later when the children dressed up in the costumes they had made, they did have a pow-wow of sorts.

Behind all this activity was a strong educational purpose as well as the obvious artistic one. Modern education is moving towards the relationship of subjects in the class room and the work in the Art Gallery naturally falls into this channel. To learn the history of their own land and of all lands; actually to experience strange customs, dress up in unfamiliar clothes and to feel a kinship to the people to whom these clothes and customs nationally belong—this is one of the big momentums of the art classes. Movies and slides relating to the subject are brought in and the children all pack into the Long Gallery to see them. The children make trips to the Museum with an observing eye glued on everything and anything to do with the subject in hand. Occasionally a whole class goes on a Saturday morning, but oftener the child goes investigating of his own free will.

The ten-year-olds knew what designs they wanted for their British Columbia Indians ceremonial robes, for small preparatory drawings in colored chalk on white paper had been done already. And what ceremonial robes were created in those thrilling classes last year! How cheap a sheet of brown paper is and yet what a world of creative art it can open out to the child's mind! Down to the basement the boys and girls hurried, each child with a large piece of wrapping paper cut out at the top to fit neck and shoulders, and fringed at the bottom. Into the sink went the paper and when it was thoroughly soaked it was wrung out and laid over chairs to dry. This process gave the paper a clothlike quality. Once the robes were dry enough to paint, designs were done in poster colors—clay reds, olive greens, yellows, blues, black and white. Rope unraveled and dyed an inky black was just right for hair, and a mixture of cocoa and lard cannot be beaten for that deep suntanned skin any Indian, real or unreal, must crave! There were shawls, too, of painted brown paper and of course the highly prized headdress. To be sure, they adopted a laissez-faire to certain historical aspects of the project, which might be regretted; and yet historically they knew their British Columbia Indians accurately. Almost any child from that class could tell you quite casually that of course British Columbia Indians never wore headdresses—just one feather caught at the back of the head. But artistically the craving for a headdress was too great.

They learned much about the coast Indian, his manner of living, his artistic tendencies seen in the totem pole and his painted robes—all so rich in creative designs of birds and animals, fish, frogs, trees and the mountains among which he lived. They learned about the great cedar trees of the coast which these Indians hollowed into boats or made into totem poles. Week after week the class worked at this project, passing from the ceremonial robes and paintings of Indian life to puppets of Indians made of papier-mache and Indian villages modeled in clay.

It was a happy activity, this life in the Toronto Art Gallery in the Saturday Morning Classes. So much discovered, so much tried for the first time; an experience well worth the effort put into it; something to add to the worth-while efforts of child life, an experience complete in itself and yet preparatory to a whole world of further activity and development.

MARJORIE MEREDITH

Kindergartens Shown on the Stage

Student-Teachers of Bulgaria Depict Their Work in Drama Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

Sofia's most remarkable theatrical performance this season was an improvised play given by the students in Bulgaria's leading institute for training kindergarten teachers. It represented the experiences of young kindergarten teachers in Bulgarian villages. Special summer courses for peasant children were opened last year in more than 60 places, and the girls who conducted them, later portrayed village scenes for Sofia audiences. The girls themselves both composed and acted the play. Since all were amateurs and inexperienced, they did not feel at all sure of success. But their little drama proved so popular that they had to repeat it eight times, and always before a full house.

On second thought this success is not so surprising, for one of the chief tasks of a good kindergartner is to keep a group of children interested. She helps them dramatize the things closest to them. For example, the activity the peasant tots like best in kindergarten is to play at threshing wheat. Once when a certain kindergarten teacher found her most unruly boy interested in the picture of a cat, she had the children sing a cat song, play a cat game, tell a cat story and thus she won the affection of her bad boy.

Showing How Children Improve

In their improvised theatricals, the kindergarten girls dramatically show people how children are transformed. There are four scenes in the play. In the first, a number of mothers meet in the village square on the way to their fields, some carrying babies, others with tiny tots clinging to their aprons. Their conversations, presented in genuine dialect, show the cares of peasant mothers and the state of their children. As they are talking, the communal announcer appears, beats his drum, states that it is time for the people to begin cutting their hay, reveals that Farmer Black has lost a white sow and reads a notice to the effect that two young teachers are coming to open a kindergarten course. The women then exchange rather fantastic opinions as to what that means and agree that a couple of "hungry" city girls are probably going to try to earn something in their village.

The second scene is a meeting of the "Committee," which consists of the mayor, the priest, the doctor and the agricultural expert. This picture is full of genial humor and shows rather pompous men with good intentions trying somewhat naively to make preparations for the course. The Committee meeting ends with the arrival of two matter-of-fact young teachers. Since the heroines of this play write and act their own parts, they are presented in a rather favorable light.

Object Lesson In Co-operation

In picture three, mothers bring their tots to school and with some misgivings turn them over to the teachers, who immediately begin their transforming work. They have especial difficulties and successes with two unusually "wild" urchins against whom all the mothers warn them.

Scene four is an impressive and touching "last day." The children are, of course, all good and clean and neat, and the parents proud. It is a happy ending. The Committee invites the teachers to a banquet and the bad boys bring them bouquets. It is realistic and very true to life—most of the teachers actually were banqueted before leaving their villages and most departed in tears.

This little propaganda play was a humorous and uplifting sermon, portraying the power of love and goodness and the advantages coming from co-operation. Bulgaria is being rapidly won for kindergartens. Miss Penka Kassabova, head of the Kindergarten Teachers Training School, is making her work seem the most attractive of all professions.

Greetings From a Foster Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Missouri

My wife and I have been interested readers of the "Parent" for some time, but have found that the "foster" voices using this column as a medium of expression are very infrequent. We have been foster parents to a little fellow for nearly two years, and though we would not minimize the responsibility of such an undertaking, we'd be the first to stress another phase of this social adventure—the fun and companionship which result from "playing parent" to an orphaned child.

Like many others, we feel that no home should be overbalanced with adults and no child obliged to spend his entire childhood in the necessarily impersonal environment of an orphanage. Ideally, of course, there would be no orphanages—the childless homes would absorb the homeless children—because they would be unnecessary. We represent only one home but so far we have enjoyed making it count toward the ideal. We find that our home is a more complete unit now that it has little folks as well as big folks in it, growing and changing interest as well as developed interests, and a routine including school and play hours as well as office hours and housekeeping.

Perhaps it would be of interest to other couples considering adoption to mention our reasons for taking a child approaching his seventh birthday. First, there is seldom much over-crowding in orphanage nurseries—babies are wanted in greater numbers than are available for placement. If one wishes a very young child, there is often a long waiting list. We did not want to wait. Second, there is less demand for children after they have grown out of the baby stage and attained the age of four or five. Such children, and those older, are therefore members of the group less likely to find good homes. Third, my partner in this undertaking had had several years' experience as a primary teacher and felt that by studying a child's reactions when six or seven a fairly clear picture might be gained of his inclinations, degree of alertness, ability to adapt himself, etc.

He widens our interests automatically. The neighbor children like our cookies and popcorn, our picnics on the porch and in the woods, our jaunts to the rivers and lakes. Before we had a little boy, they did not know us, and we did not know them. We like the puppy as much as he does.

With best wishes to all the other "fosters" and the "reals," may we say that we hope many others, during 1937, will join in our little adventure of making "charity begin at home"?

(Mr.) D. K.

The Parent

travel books appeared as gifts or were brought home from the library. Both father and son pored over them and constantly talked of the time they would run away and see some of the world together. They made maps of the city they lived in and the boy soon knew where things were, the manufacturing district, the airport, the Chinese section and the big beach playground. On business trips, as often as possible, father took the boy about the city, and thus the child learned that the city was not all composed of the kind of people who lived in our immediate neighborhood. He learned that in order to live the way we do many people are directly or indirectly engaged in making nice living possible.

His desire to see around all corners grew and when we would be thinking of vacation time both he and his father planned nightly where we should go and what we could see. If a trip to the mountains was mapped out, what was the history surrounding that particular part of the country? How did that section conserve the water supply for summer use? Road maps helped to plan the trip, library books and railroad literature made it possible to have a good knowledge of the spot before it was reached. Proper clothes for mountain climbing were studied from catalogues and city stores. People who had been there were interviewed and the trip assumed an importance much beyond the customary hurried trips of many families.

But most important of all, the study and work connected with these jaunts kept the boy's desire to know the world satisfied while he was in school. There was not that uncontrollable desire rampant in the boy's heart that makes many a good youth take to the road to see things.

Some of the happiest moments of the boy's life were when other lads came to him for information about a possible trip. He could tell them costs of many jaunts, clothing needs, the shortest route to reach out-of-the-way spots where his father and he had been and the value of what they saw when they reached there.

Together he and his father kept up their travels, mostly through books to be sure, and how they did enjoy what other people told of their trips. Globes and maps formed a real part of their amusement equipment and today this son is thankful to a father who sensed the spirit of the rove-loving boy and gave him a satisfactory outlet for his restless curiosity.

(Mrs.) M. S.

Thank-You Notes To Each Other

Dear Editor:

Texas

I enjoy reading the Parent Column. I have three sons and a daughter. If they need to be reminded of something I very often write them a loving note, a reminder, and always thank them. I have learned they enjoy notes. To the older boys I will say, "Thanks, Love, Mother," and this seems to keep up a fellowship of love that words alone do not seem to do.

(Mrs.) B. L. K.

Exploring Around That Corner

Dear Editor:

Iowa

When our two-year-old son took his first trip around the corner alone most people would have punished him for running away. But his father, remembering his own self-conducted trips when he was a mere baby and on up through a hectic boyhood, decided this son should have the right outlet for his desire to explore. At once he tried to impress the baby with the fact that crossings and traffic made it dangerous for a tiny tot to be on his own on that around-the-corner trip, but he satisfied the child's desire by telling him he and Daddy would go around the corner together very soon.

With some ceremony the trip was planned. Off the two set to see what was around that corner. The two of them came back and told of what they saw. From this day on the child's father planned trips for the baby son. Instead of trying to nip the strong tendency to see the world, the child was helped to do that very thing.

"I would never have run away from home when I was a growing lad had I had someone to help me see things around me and rightly guide me in a sane way of seeing things as I went along," explained the father. "I was punished in one way or another for what my folks made me believe was a sad weakness in my make-up."

As our son grew older interesting

To Aid Young Men And Women

The United States Office of Education has issued six youth publications prepared by its committee on youth problems. "The main purpose of these bulletins is to assist communities and youth agencies, with the aid of youths themselves, to develop the best possible programs to aid young men and women," says John W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education. "Young people ask only for a chance. They are willing to work diligently to improve the conditions under which they shall spend their lives. It is hoped that in some small degree this series of bulletins will assist them and the communities and agencies with which they work to make the necessary adjustments speedily and wisely." The series includes: How Communities Can Help, 10 cents; Leisure for Living, 15 cents; Education for Those Out of School, 10 cents; Vocational Guidance for Those Out of School, 10 cents; Finding Jobs, 10 cents, and Community Surveys, 10 cents.

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Tile Makers Turn to Pottery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

An old town with a small shipping trade, Poole, lies in Dorset on the south coast of England. Ships flying many different flags come to Poole, as they have come for centuries, to load with the clay that has made the district famous. It is fine clay, plastic and white burning, which is found in the south of England, and nowhere so usefully as in the beds near Poole harbor.

There have been potters in Poole for generations, but until recently tiles have been their chief product. It was during the Great War that the local firm of Carter & Co., tile makers for 75 years, turned its attention to other uses for Poole clay. At that time, a group of Belgian refugees had come to the old town. One of the Carter brothers became interested in them and, in endeavoring to help, was delighted to find that they had been trained in the old Delft technique. Set at work in Carter's pottery, the first tiles made there by the Belgians and decorated according to the 'Delft technique, were taken to London for an opinion. Liberty's liked the work but said frankly that they could not sell tiles. Why not try the process on hollow ware?

An Old Practice Revived

But what was this technique that disclosed such possibilities? Briefly, it was the applying of ceramic color by hand to a porous surface. Although firms in different parts of the land had from time to time attempted to revive such hand-work, the results had been crude, or "arty," or unadaptable to modern use. The Poole idea was to keep the high standard of hand-work at a price which would enable people to satisfy their growing desire for more beautiful things in their homes, and to restore to the worker the opportunity for craftsmanship.

To an extent, it has remained a family affair. Mrs. Carter, a graduate of the Royal College of Arts, does many of the designs. So does Harold Stabler, a member of the firm and an excellent goldsmith who designed the Ascot Gold Cup and the Seagrave Trophy. John Adams, another member of the firm, and former director of the School of Art at Durban, South Africa, is responsible for much of the artistry of the present day production.

Courtesy Carter, Stabler & Adams, Ltd.

In the little old English town of Poole in Dorset, famous for its fine white clay, tile manufacturers have operated for many generations. Following the World War, one concern has shifted to hollow-ware, producing the delicate and gaily decorated types that are shown here, thus creating a product of individuality and artistic charm. In the lower picture, young women are applying the patterns in the colors which are characteristic of this output—clover, willow green, salmon pink, celestial blue, and dove gray. The "Magnolia White" pattern at the left was designed by John Adams, while "The Circus" pattern for a nursery is the work of Eileen McGrath. The finished product comes from the kilns glossy and bright.

In the little rambling factory on the Poole quayside, a group of men and women with deft hands mold and decorate and fire their own lovely ware, while the visitor on a journey through the potteries watches them at their various tasks. First, the shapeless lumps of gray clay are tossed by the thrower on his wheel and, spinning under the magic of his hands, grow and take on equisite forms. Tall or round, flat or deep, off the wheel come pots of every shape.

Surfaces Smoothed, Then Fired

Then they are set on a shelf to dry for 24 hours. Next, they are scraped to erase the knuckle marks. These never can be wholly removed, and it is those barely discernible depressions on the ware that proclaim its handmade origin. The pieces are then placed in a muffle kiln where they are fired for three days, and are allowed to cool before being dipped in the glaze.

The decoration of the pieces is done in a long, light room where girls sit with paints and brushes before them. Bowls of flowers glow on the window ledges. Paper perforated with design, is laid on the object, a tiny bag of charcoal is dusted over it, and the design is there for the decorator to follow.

Painting on a porous surface is like writing on blotting paper. The girls work with swift strokes and the smooth gray pots come alive with color. A shelf of bottles filled with liquid paint, displays the hues which distinguish Poole pottery—clover, willow green, salmon pink, celestial blue, dove gray.

The second firing is the final step in the process. Powdery and dull the pots go to the kiln; glossy and bright they come from it, finished.

An almost neglected art—one that is dependent on individual handwork, spirited brushwork, and that devotion which only craftsmanship can instill—has been revived again in Poole pottery.

E. L.

How to Study Old Chests

By Walter A. Dyer

Some two years ago a correspondent in Maine sent me a photograph and description of an old blanket chest and asked for an opinion as to its age, type and value. So far as value was concerned, I followed my usual procedure in refusing to hazard a guess. In very few classes of antiques is it possible to give anything like standard values, and in the case of a unique piece like this it is nearly always a matter of bargaining. It is worth what the buyer is willing to pay and what the seller is able to get. It is seldom prudent to go beyond this in expressing an opinion.

In the matter of identification, however, I was able to be of some assistance. It has occurred to me that, with this specific example before us, it might be of interest to sketch the methods commonly employed in answering such questions—methods which may generally be applied to any piece of antique furniture and to old chests in particular.

The description of the chest in question stated that it was constructed of dark oak, with lid, back and bottom of pine. It measures 45 inches long, 31 inches high, and 19 inches wide. The lid is hinged by means of interlocking staples. The top and bottom rails of the front are carved in a foliated scroll pattern formed by a series of S-shaped figures.

Arch Top Center Panel

Between them are three panels, the middle one having a rounded top and all bordered with moldings. There is no carving in the panels, but they are ornamented with rounded oval bosses about an inch long, called turtle-backs, several of which are missing. The mouldings of the front panels are of pine except the top arch of the middle one, which is of oak.

The bosses are of hard wood. The corner posts are channeled along the middle. The ends are finished with plain panels, with center channeling on the top and bottom rails. In addition to these details, the photograph shows two ornamental corner brackets, carved and scroll-shaped and made of separate pieces, beneath the lower rail next the legs. The legs are full length, never having been worn or cut off as is the case with many old chests. Nothing is known of the history of the piece beyond the fact that it was brought to Maine from Sturbridge, Mass.

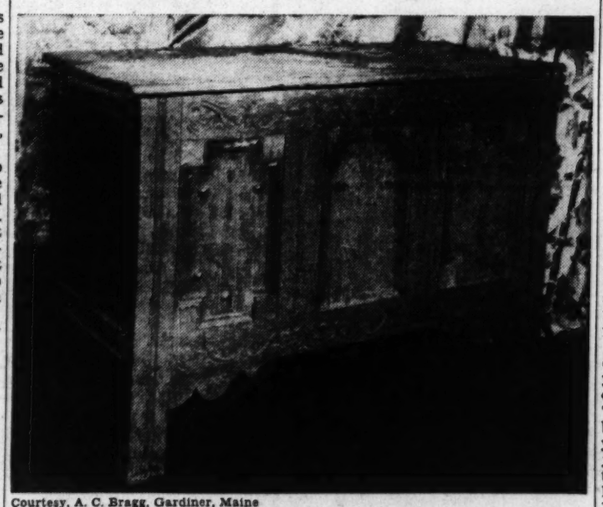
Common in Early Homes

First let us take a glance at what we know about chests in general—just a few of the essential facts. Lidded chests were among the most useful and numerous types of furniture in the seventeenth century. Some were brought across the water and more were made here, the latter being chiefly of the contemporary English type in construction and decorative style.

They were of two kinds—board chests and framed or joined chests. The former was a simple box, made of six oak or pine boards more or less crudely put together and, in New England, usually without ornament.

The joined chest (sometimes called a wainscot chest in old inventories) consisted of a stout frame and panels, the frame being carefully joined together with mortise and tenon and skillfully secured with oak pegs or pins. It was usually ornamented with carving or molding or both. To this latter group the chest under discussion obviously belongs.

One very helpful fact in determining the origin of a joined chest is that in England they were made of dark oak throughout, while in this country they were almost invariably made of American white oak in combination with pine. The typical American chest was made with frame and panels of oak and the lid and hidden parts of pine. The oak of the frame was about an inch and a quarter thick. Lids of English chests were usually paneled oak, those of American chests plain pine without panels or other ornamentation. The fronts of both were usually paneled. Drawers were introduced about 1650, but chests without drawers continued to be made till after 1700.



Courtesy, A. C. Bragg, Gardiner, Maine

An American oak chest made about 1675, of special interest because of its center panel with arched top, its differing end panels, and the S-scrolls of its carving on top and bottom rails.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

An oak and pine chest of American make, dating 1650-1675, an example of foliated S-scrolls motive on the panels and top frame.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

An elaborately carved American chest of oak, unusual for its carved decorations of various motives and for its ornamented foot brackets.

Like the English chests, American chests of the seventeenth century were usually carved, though not in as high relief. The styles in carving underwent changes that furnish a clue to the approximate date of any carved piece. Up to about 1650 the ornamentation was of an architectural type, with panels, rails, and stiles carved in relief, and the round arch an outstanding feature in the paneling. Between 1650 and 1675 the ornamentation was Jacobean in character, with less carving on rails and stiles and with groove carving in the panels in the shape of lozenges and other conventionalized forms.

Between 1675 and 1700, roughly speaking, we find the addition of applique ornaments, such as split spindles, bosses, etc., followed by all-over carving (of which the Hadley chest is the best known example), molding panels with no carving, and other late forms. Evidently the chest under consideration belongs somewhere in the period of carving—the seventeenth century. Of course there was some overlapping of styles, some unaccountable survivals, and numerous variants.

Applying This Knowledge

In the light of these facts, let us examine the chest before us. The fact that it is constructed of oak and pine definitely determines its American origin. The statement of the owner that it is of "dark oak" may be discounted, as all old oak tends to darken, and if the surface were scratched it would probably reveal the lighter American oak beneath.

Now as to the probable date of the piece. The readiest clue is to be found in the carving on the front rails. This form of S shaped foliated scroll, Jacobean in derivation, was quite common in the period 1660-75. Then there are the turtle-back bosses. While appliqué ornaments were most common after 1670, bosses began to appear about 1665. The channeling on the corner posts and the rails on the ends is a feature not uncommon in this period. The ornamental foot brackets, a detail of English origin, may indicate a date as early as 1660, though the earlier ones are, as a rule, slightly more ornate. In other words, we might conclude from these facts that the chest in question was made somewhere around 1675.

Having arrived at this conclusion, we may correct or corroborate it by comparing the chest with others of known or expertly estimated date. Two such chests in the Metropolitan Museum of Art show features very similar to those on our piece. One which is dated 1650-75 shows the foliated scroll carving; another, dated 1660-90, has the ornamental brackets. It is only fair to say, however, that one expert has dated the Maine chest somewhat later—1675-1700. Quite possibly he is right, but I am inclined to favor the earlier date.

The chest before us must be classed as a variant, since uncarved panels are quite common in combination with carved rails, but that enhances its interest and value rather than otherwise. The round-headed center panel may be considered a holdover from an earlier period. Though this chest falls into a fairly definite class, it is in some respects unique, and consequently it has been attracting the interested attention of more than one collector. Few types of early American furniture, indeed, have been more earnestly sought in recent years than the seventeenth-century chest.

A New Spread for the Bed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the bedroom begins to look a bit run down at the heels, perhaps it can be revived with nothing more than a new spread for the bed. Of course the result may be that when the new spread is in place then the curtains seem to need refreshing, too. Or perhaps it will be a new chaise longue or a slip cover for that comfortable old chair that will then appear too dull. Whatever refurbishing is being planned for this room, you will find that the bedspread is an excellent starting point. So let us consider the new and smart types and see which of them fits in best with the room as it is. A new spread, no matter how beautiful, that isn't in harmony with what you already have, should never be considered.

Taffeta is, and always has been, one of the most delightful as well as satisfactory materials for bedspreads. It may be either all-silk, any of the synthetic fibers combined with silk or cotton. An all-cotton taffeta is practical, too, though it lacks the sheen that means taffeta to many of us. An additional charm is the great variety of pleasing colors which seem to find their way into these charming weaves. There is a veritable double rainbow to choose from.

With Ruffles, Cord or Fringe

One very simple variety of spread is made with a plain top and deep ruffles on the sides and end. These ruffles are usually set on with a heavily corded or welted edge, the lower edge of the ruffles finished with one or two cords to harmonize. Fringe makes a distinctive finish, set on in place of the cording if you like it. Two deep ruffles with scalloped picot edges will make the spread a bit dressier; or three ruffles, the middle one of a contrasting color the same as the cordings, can be the center of interest in a charming bedroom.

Spreads of taffeta are not necessarily so feminine, for heavier textures and simpler methods of making will change their aspect entirely. For the master bedroom there must be a nice compromise between what is pleasing to the feminine member and what is masculine enough to make the master of the house feel quite at home. Tailored taffeta spreads may solve that problem, especially those that are trimmed simply. The top of the spread can be tucked in squares or diamonds and the sides made not too full or ruffle like. One other type that seems to catch the eye of both sides of the house is the plain spread made like a throw; that is, just straight without any ruffles or corded edges to mark the top of the bed. This may be made more decorative with the addition of an abstract design—or even a monogram—appliqued to the center of the top. Of course there is a binding of the contrasting color to finish off the lower edges. The lovely Italian quilting called "trapunto" has been copied simply and effectively and is also pleasing on the simpler taffeta spreads.

If the surface of the bed seems too large an area for decorative effects like these, it may be trimmed with bands running the length of it. Set in several inches from the edge, they are particularly suitable for a wide bed as they tend to decrease its apparent width. These bands may be of tucking, quilting, appliqué, or they may be just plain bands set on with cording of the same or a harmonizing color.

For the room where a plain tailored spread is needed, there are the heavier taffetas or uneven weaves of rough silks. They should be as simple as possible, the only ornamentation being a large and well-designed monogram set in on the top—if that fits into the room's character. Other heavy materials that are also successful for such spreads, are the simple wool damasks; the rep-like fabrics that make such sturdy upholstery; suede cloth; velvet; even monk's cloth, if that harmonizes with the other things in the room.

Sheer Cotton Fabrics

In the very feminine chamber, organdy and dotted Swiss are two essentially dainty fabrics that make fluffy, frilly spreads. The full, side ruffles can be trimmed in various ways. Some have narrow ruffles, pleated or shirred, that mark the edge of the bed and also trim the lower edges. Two colors can be pleasingly combined, one set over the other. Green over cream is fresh and young, while brown and yellow suits a different type of person. Two tones of blue, dark blue and rose pink, yellow and pink, are all unusual and help to establish becoming color schemes. Very sheer pointe d'esprit makes a dainty spread, too, especially over a colorful silk lining. Three tiered ruffles, scalloped on the lower edges, can be picoted with the color tint of the lining to add to the daintiness.

Summer spreads are sometimes less dressy, and therefore seem cooler. Gay seersucker can be trimmed in an amazing number of ways. It is such a practical material that it is well worth consideration. Some have thick woolly-looking cotton fringe, while others are gay with colored rick-rack braid applied in astonishing patterns that stimulate the imagination. The same type of design is frequently worked out on unbleached muslin. There are also the countless spreads with patterns made out of candle wicking. Nowadays they can fit into almost any type of room, for the designs are no longer limited to the Early American style.

E. L.

The Victorian Centenary

By Frank Rutter

London

To the inhabitants of Great Britain, this year of grace 1937 has a special interest and significance, because in it will be celebrated the first centenary of the Victorian era. It was 100 years ago, in June, 1837, that Victoria ascended the throne, and this anniversary will have certain consequences of much interest to collectors and connoisseurs.

In the first place, it means that objects made during the opening year of Queen Victoria's reign now come into the official category of "antiques"; that is to say, they have become objects "not less than 100 years old." This fact, taken in conjunction with forthcoming celebrations of the centenary, is certain to lead to the revival of some Early Victorian fancies and fashions, to an increased demand for souvenirs of the period, and consequently to a gradual rise in value of various Victorian antiques.

Already growing interest in this period has been indicated by the tentative introduction of some Victorian fashions in women's wear; also by the popularity of plays dealing with Early Victorian subjects. This will increase when Laurence Housman's "Victoria Regina" will at last be permitted to be produced in London next June, another result of the fulfillment of the century.

For some years past astute collectors have been picking up various Victorian relics at relatively small prices. Some of those characteristic products which already have made a wide appeal, are bead-work cushions and firescreens, papier-maché articles of every description, mother-of-pearl inlaid furniture—occasional tables, chairs and trays—and even wax flowers and other strange artificial ornaments. For all these a demand already exists and will surely grow.

In short, Victorianism has now become an historic period. Its products are no longer things to be laughed at as "silly" and "old-fashioned," but have become objects of legitimate curiosity and interest. Further, in fairness to the designers and cabinet-makers of the early nineteenth century, it ought to be more widely known that the worst horrors of Victorian manufacture were not perpetrated till after 1850. There is all the difference in the world between Early Victorian and Mid-Victorian styles in furniture. It was the latter that gave birth to the passion for added ornament, over-elaboration, and an excessive multiplication of detail.

In the earlier years of Victoria's reign, not only was the actual workmanship in furniture usually sound, but in line, form and decorative arrangement the designs departed but little from the dignified models of the later Georgian furniture.

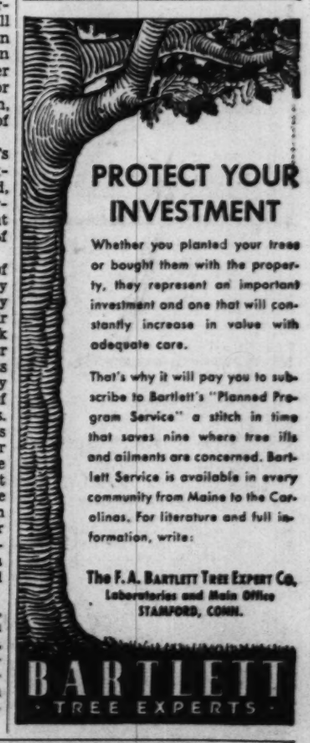
Despite the gradual intrusion of trivialities, there is something gay and rather charming in many Early Victorian interiors, with their sprigged chintz covers, their black tables and chairs inlaid with silver or mother-of-pearl, their whatnots and cabinets crowded with dainty china, and their profusion of colored and amusing ornaments. What the first years of Victoria's reign added to the English interior was a number of novelties, like the objects already mentioned. What ultimately became objectionable was not so much the novelties in themselves, as the excessive number of them which were allowed to overcrowd rooms till they became a positive nuisance, hampering and restricting free movement.

Apart from later developments, then, the greatest error in Victorian interiors was due to overcrowding, and by avoiding this—as many existing examples prove—it is still possible to organize an Early Victorian interior that must charm and satisfy the most fastidious taste.

New Curtain Fabric

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rayon marquisette makes a curtain that hangs beautifully. It came on the market recently and is made in many dark shades. The texture of the fabric is such that it hangs as though it were weighted at the bottom. As with other rayon textiles, much care must be taken in their laundering and ironing. A few trips to the dry cleaners is recommended before beginning to wash them at home.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The Home Forum

Swooping Up the Rax

ABOUT fifty miles from Vienna is a place called the Rax. You pronounce it as though it were Rocks; and well it might be, for it is a bare, high, rocky plateau. Vienna tourists visit it at all seasons of the year. The younger, more adventurous ones walk through its pine-covered foothills and scramble by main force up its grim precipices. The older and less energetic ride up on an aerial line, getting as high in ten minutes as the others do in two hours. The conveyor on this line is a big box, holding twenty people. It is suspended from an iron handle, that is fastened by means of a trolley-wheel to a giant steel cable stretched in three long festoons over high towers, built between the top and the foot of the mountain.

So, when you ride up, you go in swoops, as though you were traveling from one end of a hammock to the other—or rather of three successive hammocks. Did you ever see Kansas woodpeckers fly? They go like that, as though following invisible telegraph wires festooned between poles.

WE VISITED THE RAX on the day after Christmas. We had spent that holiday in a snow storm in the Austrian woods, a hundred miles from Vienna, and wished to complete our trip by spending one more night out before returning to work. So, on the way home, we resolved to try to find an inn that was still in the zone of mountains and of snow. Before going clear down to the flat, bare Vienna plain, we left the main highway and took a little side road which a signboard said led to Payerbach and the Rax. It followed a winding stream and gradually mounted toward bare, black mountainsides, many miles away.

After reaching the more thickly settled part of the valley, we stopped at the inns along the road to ask for quarters, but were always told that everything was full, "though there might be places at Thalhof." Where was Thalhof? Across the bridge, near the end of the valley, at the foot of the black precipices.

AS WE WERE turned away from *Gasthaus* after *Gasthaus*, with this same hope, Thalhof became a sort of dream, away across the bridge at the foot of the sheer black rocks.

The sun dropped behind a ridge, the moon rose above another, all the street lights came out; it grew colder, the slush in the streets became ice, and we kept on and on toward Thalhof, like the valiant youth whose motto was Excelsior. But, finally, we came to a Thalhof sign. Then we swung round a circle with many Thalhof arrows, crossed the oft-mentioned Thalhof bridge, skirted a hillside, took a narrow road across a hollow, and passed up a tree-lined avenue, through a narrow gate into a yard.

THAT WAS OUR inn, a great cluster of rambling buildings, sitting like a crusader's castle in the moonlight. Part of it was built before Columbus went to America. Its owner is Louis Know-nothing. It had an enormous tile stove in the dining room, iron stoves as high as castle turrets in each long hall, hunting trophies on the walls, a spirit of good cheer everywhere and two unengaged rooms. Excelsior! We had reached our destination. We were received in the prince's palace with hills and woods and crags acting as our guards. Smiling maids built our fires, the manager came to bid us welcome, the orchestra in the dining room played American songs, two Austrian waiters from Detroit served us; and later, as we wandered along moonlit mountain paths, high above our sprawling castle with its rows of glistening windows, we all felt like Dukes van Thalhof.

SUCH WAS THE magic of the night. But the lure of the next day was still greater, for then we felt like Archdukes van Rax. We were swooped up, one, two, three, in the cable basket and left standing on what seemed to be a cluster of clouds, whither multitudes had come to play. Some were lying in the sun, others were coasting, others were skiing, and still others were climbing to loftier peaks. For every one there was a place, according to his strength and taste. Mild slopes for children, steep scarps for experts, long sweeping inclines for daring, brown-tanned racers, who dodged like birds among the trees and rocks.

The flaming winter sun painted the frail rim of clouds along the horizon, pink and purple and yellow and green. The pinewoods on the hills beneath us seemed black against the snow, a tiny emerald brook wound down a distant valley toward the still more distant Vienna plain.

We wished that every month might have a Christmas.

R. H. MARKHAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The National Gallery, London

FROST SCENE: *A Painting by Adriaen va n de Velde, in the National Gallery, London*

WITH the prosperity that followed liberation from Spanish tyranny in the Netherlands, there came a revival of painting. In that serene seventeenth-century period of the "little masters" of Holland, who so to perfection pictured Dutch scenes, the family of Velde held a position of some importance. Among its members, living and working chiefly in Amsterdam, were Willem van de Velde and his two sons, Willem the Younger and Adriaen.

Unlike his father and brother, who won renown as marine painters, Adriaen, following his bent, became a landscapist. Studying under Paul Potter, the most noted painter of animals in Amsterdam, he acquired much skill in depicting cattle. This asset, with his gift for figure drawing, enabled him to portray rustic scenes. Sometimes he collaborated with other painters—Hobbema, Ruysdael and van der Heyden—introducing figures and animals into their landscapes. He was, in fact, a versatile and industrious, though a minor artist.

His painting, "Frost Scene," now in the National Gallery, London, is highly characteristic of his period and surroundings. In addition to its human interest, it shows to advantage his delicate draftsmanship and mastery of gray tones. Silvery light and chill atmosphere are well expressed. Despite the neutral tones of the wintry landscape, frosty luminosity gives a quiet beauty and holds the composition together.

All these Dutch masters painted what they saw. They were not concerned with decorative treatment of their subjects, but with their representation as surrounded by air and light. In "Frost Scene" there is a feeling of sober gaiety compatible with a people used to making the best of ice-bound winters. Interest is focused on the golf players in the foreground. The picture is dated 1668—painted when Adriaen van de Velde was thirty-two. Golf, the national game of Scotland and played there from about 1450, was a well-established outdoor pastime in the Netherlands of his day. On the left of the scene, the young woman, who assists a man to push a sledge, is looking at the golfer addressing the ball. One hopes that, before his stroke, she will stop the energetic but heedless puller of the rope in front. Beyond them people gather round a refreshment booth, and on the far horizon is the usual windmill.

Discernment

I HAVE heard what April is saying, though I stand in January among bare trees.
I am aware of thrusting spears of green through the empty denial of the earth.
I have heard a singing in the fields, a warmth, a joy, a growth!
So that I am not deceived by the pretended paralysis I see about me with my eyes.

JEAN HARGREAVES

A Schooner Sails

A FAINT land breeze follows us to sea as if in tender farewell. It is the breath of island flowers, of eager earth absorbing the sunlight after a moist night, of blossoming trees along the lagoon beach. It awakens sweetly confused memories, like a morning in spring, and holds out fair promise of delights to come.

Clearly from the deep valleys sounds the occasional call of a chanticleer greeting the new day, and sometimes the distant bark of a dog. The lagoon we are leaving behind glows like a pool of molten gold and the Orahena and Diademe peaks are bathed in the sun's full rays. A South Seas morning is breaking as a schooner sails westward, bound for the Isles Under the Wind.

She begins to dip gently to the long swells of the Pacific. To port the fairylike outlines of Moorea come closer as we skirt the eastern shore. The castellated peaks, wrapped in a delicate haze, are colored in rainbow hues. The deep, somber valleys are enshrouded in the passing mists of tropical showers. Near at hand the long line of the coral reef flashes in the new-risen sun.

NOW THERE IS a glimpse of the low palm-covered point where lies the ancient village of Tamae, immortalized by Herman Melville. Behind it rise mountain ridges of strange and unreal formation, their fantastically-eroded peaks tumbled together like the ruins of a South Seas Valhalla. Down the sides of the heavily-verdured hills far-falling cascades flash in the sun, and along the shore the thatch houses of a tiny village cluster among the palms.

Here and there a hut is supported by stakes over the water at the lagoon's edge. At rare intervals a frame house with red roof declares the presence of Europeans.

Late in the afternoon the rugged outlines of Huahine appear on the port bow. Through the brief twilight and in the moon's glow, they slide dreamily past across the tranquil sea with the unreality of a slowly-changed stage setting. And, in the rosy blush of another South Seas morning, we make a fortuitous way through a cluster of green-wrapped islands that lie in the ocean's arms, like Tennyson's "summer isles of Eden, lying in dark purple spheres of sea."

BEYOND THEM LOOMS magically the strange shape of Bora Bora, its towering central peak dwarfing the hills in its shadow and the whole formation suggesting from a distance the outline of a steamer on a far horizon. A coral reef of vast extent surrounds the island and upon its outer edge the Pacific combers break in a never-ceasing diapason of elemental music. The surf creams high as it flings its spray into the many-hued waters of the quiet warm lagoon.

The reef is half a mile wide and on the inner side it is a stretch of gleaming white sand. Here the swaying coconut palm has taken root and it dips in the trade wind as if in salutation to its beloved ocean. Every shade of color makes of the lagoon a veritable kaleidoscope, as the hues ever change and resolve themselves into new blends. Little jets of spray flash here and there as playful fish dart about or leap above the surface. Natives clad in bright red loincloths step cautiously about the sharp-edged coral bottom, alert with pronged spears to impale the larger fish.

THE SCHOONER SKIRTS the outer edge of the reef for more than a mile to gain the entrance into the lagoon-harbor. This is a narrow opening resulting from a fresh water stream which, falling from the hills and emptying into the sea, prevents the coral polyps from erecting their laboriously-contrived structure. The lagoon itself is the interior of a long extinct volcano of stupendous size. On one side the towering central peak has stood firm against the erosion process through which the other sides of the vast crater have been almost leveled.

In the shadow of the mountain is the little village. It lies along a narrow alluvial strip between the base of the hills and the sea. Shaded by coconut palms and breadfruit and mangrove trees and in the path of the trade wind, it is always cool. The people, little touched by modernity, are the Polynesians of yesterday. As the far-faring schooner glides over the still lagoon, like an image drawn across the backdrop of a stage setting, and approaches the little jetty, they line the beach in a radiant throng and chant us a paean of greeting in the old-time way. Thus the schooner comes to port in the first and fairest of the Isles Under the Wind.

M. T. G.

Snow Magic

IN THIS early dusk the sky was suddenly falling
In feathers that slanted down the motionless air,
Descending softly across clear voices calling
To children who laughed and caught at the flakes. The bare
Apple trees blossomed again with a curious whiteness
Along their delicate twigs. In the dark the sound
Of the snow was a whisper, a small tune made of lightness.
Part of the wide sky sifted to the ground
On a windless night, and we, who slept unruffled,
Awoke at the first gray light to hear men go
Abroad at dawn, their foot-falls velvet-muffled
In the magic of the newly fallen snow.

LEONA AMES HILL

Understanding Our Relationships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROGRESS depends to a great extent upon our understanding of true relationship, and of how to work out problems in human relationships in a way that brings blessing to all concerned. A false sense of responsibility for the acts of others; worry, fear, indifference, overindulgence, and pride offer problems which only spiritual discernment and understanding can solve aright.

All men have one God, one Father, and we learn to demonstrate this fact when we understand that God is Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth, Love. The true concept of relationship can be summed up in two words, sonship and brotherhood. In his real spiritual being, man is the son of God, the expression of His nature. On this basis the brotherhood of man can be demonstrated in human experience. All may share in the good of which the real man is ever conscious. Whatever of genuine good appears in the experience of one is at hand for all.

Joy, freedom, beauty, grace, and health are expressed by God's man, and each individual experiences these blessings in proportion to his discernment and application of the truth about God and His creation. God alone is responsible for His perfect creation. This truth lifts worry, fear, and an egotistic sense of personal responsibility from humanity.

In human experience individuals must assume their rightful responsibility for the welfare of others. In Christian Science, one understands man's relationship to God; and this understanding heals the false sense of personal responsibility, which may threaten one's happiness and freedom.

Christ Jesus lovingly fulfilled every human obligation. He made provision for the care of his mother when it appeared that he must leave her; he provided tax money; he found shelter for himself and his disciples; and he fed the multitude. The Master's demonstrations of divine power were proofs of his understanding of man's relationship to God. He said to his followers, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

A student of Christian Science was heavily burdened by the apparent necessity of providing for the material needs of a family of adults, and also, so it seemed, of doing all the praying and spiritual knowing for the household. A good friend one day pointed out to him that, although the problem involved the family, the student's part was to heal his own thinking. He had been accepting a belief of personal responsibility for both the material and the spiritual welfare of those near him. In so doing he had limited himself and his ability to demonstrate the truth of man's completeness as God's reflection.

The student saw the point and began at once to seek more light, to change his thinking from a material to a spiritual basis, and so to recognise the infinite nature of good, which God continually provides. He began to express gratitude that man is always the manifestation of God, and that, knowing this, no one can be prevented from expressing divine Love. He continued his contemplation of the spiritual relationship of God and man until he realized, in a measure, that God alone is responsible for His creation, and that man continually responds to the operation of divine Principle. This scientific thinking was accompanied by an earnest desire to do what was humanly right for him to do, and to prove his faith in his actions.

The result of the student's improved outlook soon became evident. Those who had seemed dependent on him for supply found new fields of activity opening to them, and the student himself saw added opportunities for serving his fellow men. In return he received more pay than he had been accustomed to get.

The human relationships of neighbors, church members, parents and children, employer and employees, and nations are greatly blessed by the spiritual understanding of the relationship which exists between God and man. God's child is spiritual, not material. True thoughts are born of God, and are untroubled by the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material. Of the child Jesus it was written, "And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him."

No burdened sense can dim or obstruct the beauty of that pure thought which recognizes God as the Father-Mother of all. Man expresses the omnipotence of God. Mankind proves this truth in practical ways by faithfully rejecting all beliefs of discouragement, fear, envy, doubt, and inertia, and by expressing activity, kindness, faith, and brotherly love.

National boundaries or creeds or finite human beliefs cannot interfere with the demonstration of universal brotherhood. In the one spiritual creation divine Love is universally expressed. As the Christian Scientist realizes this, he discerns how to establish enduring friendship by tearing down walls of ignorance, hate, and fear. Divine Love is all-inclusive. It never excludes, for to Love there is no evil. We overcome the belief in evil by realizing the presence of God, good. Love includes all in peace, harmony, and prosperity.

Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 470, 471), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Forståelse av våre slektskapsforhold

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FREMSKRITT er i stor utstrekning avhengig av om vi forstår hvad sant slektskapsforhold er og hvoriedes vi skal utarbeide de problemer som har med våre menneskelige slektskapsforhold å gjøre, på en måte som bringer velsignelse til alle vedkommende. En falsk følelse av ansvar for andres handlinger, bekymring, frykt, likegyldighet, for stor eftergivenhet og stolthet bringer oss problemer som bare åndelig klarsyn og forståelse kan løse på rette måte.

Alle mennesker har én Gud, én Far, og vi lærer å demonstrere denne kjensgjerning når vi forstår at Gud er And, Sinn, Liv, Sannhet, Kjærlighet. Den sanne opfatning av slektskapsforhold kan sammenfattes i to ord, sønneforhold og brorskap. I sin virkelige åndelige tilværelse er mennesket Guds sønn, uttrykk for Hans natur. På dette grunnlag kan menneskenes brorskap bli demonstrert i det praktiske liv. Alle kan få del i det gode som det virkelige menneske til alle tider er sig bevisst. Alt det virkelig gode som ett enkelt menneske oplever, er tilgjengelig for alle.

Glede, frihet, skjønnhet, ynde og sundhet kommer til uttrykk gjennem Guds menneske, og disse velsignelser kommer til hver enkelt i samme forhold som han erkjenner og gjør bruk av sannheten med hensyn til Gud og Hans skapelse. Gud alene er ansvarlig for Sin fullkomne skapelse. Denne sannhet befrier menneskeheten for bekymring, frykt og en selvoptatt følelse av personlig ansvar.

I det praktiske liv må de enkelte mennesker påta sig det ansvar som rettmessig påhviler dem for andres velferd. I Kristen Videnskap lærer vi å forstå menneskets slektskapsforhold til Gud; og denne forståelse helbreder oss for den falske følelse av personlig ansvar, som kanskje er en fare for vår lykke og frihet.

Kristus Jesus opfylte på en kjærlig måte enhver menneskelig forpliktelse. Han drog omsorg for at man vilde ta sig av hans mor da det så ut som om han måtte forlate henne; han skaffet til veie penger til skatten; han fant husly for sig og sine disipler, og han mettet folkeskarene. Mesterens demonstrasjoner av den guddommelige makt var bevis på hans forståelse av menneskets slektskapsforhold til Gud. Han sa til sine tilhengere: "Søk først Guds rike og hans rettferdighet, så skal I få alt dette i tilgift!"

En som studerte Kristen Videnskap, følte sig sterkt nedtynget fordi han, som det syntes, var nødt til å forsørge en familie av voksne og lot til å være den eneste i huset som bad og gjorde det åndelige arbeide for å rette på tilstanden. En god venn gjorde ham en dag opmerksom på at om problemet enn innbefattet familien, bestod hans plikt i å helbrede sin egen tenkning. Han hadde godtatt en forestilling om personlig ansvar for sine nærmestes materielle velferd så vel som for deres åndelige. Ved å gjøre dette hadde han stillet op begrensninger for sig selv og for sin evne til å demonstrere den sannhet at mennesket, som Guds gjenspeiling, er fullstendig.

Den studerende forstod at hans venn hadde rett, og begynte straks å søke efter mere lys, å tenke ut fra et åndelig grunnlag istedenfor fra et materielt og således å erkjenne den uendelige natur av det gode som Gud uophørlig skjenker mennesket. Han begynte å uttrykke takknemlighet for at mennesket alltid er Guds manifestasjon, og at intet kan hindre den som vet dette, fra å uttrykke guddommelig Kjærlighet. Han fortsatte med å tenke over Guds og menneskets åndelige forhold til hinannen, inntil det i nogen grad stod klart for ham at Gud alene er ansvarlig for Sin skapelse, og at mennesket til enhver tid handler i nøie overensstemmelse med det guddommelige Prinsipps virksomhet. Med denne videnskapelige tenkning fulgte et opriktig ønske om å gjøre det som det, menneskelig sett, var riktig for ham å gjøre, og å bevise sin tro i sine gjerninger.

Resultatet av dette forbedrede utsyn viste sig snart. De som tilsynelatende hadde vært avhengige av den studerende med hensyn til forsørgelse, fant at nye virkefelter åpnet sig for dem, og han selv så økede muligheter for å tjene sine medmennesker. Dette førte til at han fikk høiere betaling enn han hadde vært vant til å få.

Den åndelige forståelse av det forhold som består mellem Gud og mennesket, har hatt en velsignelsesrik innflytelse på de forskjellige menneskelige forhold, forholdet mellem naboer, kirkemedlemmer, foreldre og barn, arbeidsgiver og funksjonær, så vel som mellem nasjoner. Guds barn er åndelig, ikke materielt. Sanne tanker er født av Gud, og forstyrres ikke av den forestilling at liv, substans og intelligens er materielle. Om Jesus som barn leser vi: "Men barnet vokste og blev sterkt og fullt av visdom, og Guds velbehag var over ham."

Ingen trykket følelse kan tilsløre eller skjule skjønnheten i den rene tanke som anerkjenner Gud som alles Fader-Moder. Mennesket gir uttrykk for Guds allmakt. Menneskeheten gir på forskjellige måter praktisk bevis på denne sannhet ved trofast å tilbakevise alle antagelser om motløshet, frykt, misunnelse, tvil og dorskhet og ved å gi uttrykk for virksomhet, vennlighet, tillit og broderkjærlighet.

Landegrenser eller trosbekjennelser eller begrensede menneskelige antagelser kan ikke hindre demonstrasjonen av universelt brorskap. I den ene og eneste åndelige skapelse er guddommelig Kjærlighet universelt uttrykt. Når en Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] har dette klart for sig, forstår han hvoriedes han kan stifte varige vennskap ved å rive ned uvitenhetens, hatets og fryktens murer. Guddommelig Kjærlighet innbefatter alt. Den utestenger intet; for Kjærligheten gis det intet ondt. Vi overvinner troen på det onde ved en klar erkjennelse av Guds, det godes, nærvær. Kjærligheten omslutter alt i fred, harmoni og velstand.

Mary Baker Eddy skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, s. 470, 471): "Det forhold som består mellem Gud og mennesket, guddommelig Prinsipp og idé, er uforgjengelig i Videnskapen; og Videnskapen kjenner hverken frafall fra eller tilbakevenden til harmoni, men fastholder at den guddommelige orden eller åndelige lov, ifølge hvilken Gud og alt hvad Han skaper er fullkomne og evige, er forblitt uforandret i sin evige historie."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Winter Bouquet

THERE'S little enough for me to bring
On a wintry day
Saving this winter miracle,
An ice bouquet:
Crimson berries dipped in glass,
Glistening, gay;
Crisp from the candied hemlock hedge,
A jade-green spray;
Amber grasses, coral sprigs,
And fern glacée.

I bring them in folly, knowing well
They will melt away;
Knowing that every lovely thing
Must soon decay.
And yet my love, like the fruit within,
I promise you—will stay.

ELIZABETH WILDER

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New Tax Study Board Declared To Be On Way

Hurley Expected to Send in Special Message on the Subject

Demand Is General

Report of 1936 Commission Held Failure to Reach Desired Results

Gov. Charles F. Hurley is expected to send a special message to the Legislature next week asking for immediate passage of legislation establishing a new commission to study taxation and public expenditures.

This information was given out by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Association, who confirmed the existence of a well-founded report that the Governor would co-operate with the federation and send the message supporting the federation's "pet" legislation.

Plan to Participate

Several state officials, including Democrats and Republicans who plan to participate in possible drastic reorganization of state departments during the present session of the General Court also confirmed the report off the record. One major Republican legislator announced the Governor had told him privately a message will be sent.

The purpose of the reported gubernatorial move, Mr. MacDonald said, is to obtain immediate passage of the legislation so that the commission may start work at once. Unless the legislation is forced through now, the commission would not be appointed undoubtedly until after the legislature prorogues, with a resulting shorter time for study.

Fund of $40,000

Mr. MacDonald believes the reported Governor's message will ask for an appropriation of at least $40,000 for the study. The much-criticized 1936 commission was allotted $10,000. The 1936 commission was a distinct failure, according to the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations, not accomplishing any of the purposes outlined for it by the Legislature.

The charge has been made that Governor Curley actually sabotaged the commission's work through appointment of men to block any investigation of departmental expenses and operations because the investigation would have been conducted at election time.

May Be Rushed

It is hoped that with the added impetus from the Governor's anticipated message, the commission proposal may be rushed through the Legislature in time for appointment of members by Feb. 1.

Those sponsoring the proposal have long since abandoned the word "if" in regard to passage of the proposed legislation. They are certain the Legislature will adopt the measure. The only question is "when" the measure will be adopted, according to the backers, who point to the Governor's co-operation and the almost certain approval by the Republican majority in the House and Senate as support for this confidence.

Message Expected

From reports the commission message will either accompany the budget message, expected to be delivered Tuesday or Wednesday to the Legislature, or will be submitted a day or two later.

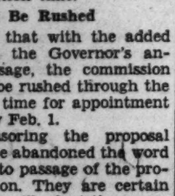
According to those close to the Governor, the commission proposal is but one of the messages to be submitted on subjects not considered in the inaugural message delivered on Jan. 7. There has been considerable criticism of the inaugural message because of many things left unsaid.

Child Labor

If the Governor is to satisfy organized labor he must submit a message favoring ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment. He has announced, he would have something to say on this subject after submitting his budget to the General Court.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally overcast and colder tonight and Sunday, possibly followed by snow or sleet and rain late Sunday evening or at night; lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees; moderate northerly and northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday, colder tonight, snow Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight, Sunday cloudy followed by snow mixed with sleet or rain late Sunday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday, probably rain or snow over the south portion Sunday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	25	Minneapolis	-10	-12
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	56	52
Chicago	6	6	New York	32	32
Denver	0	0	Norfolk	52	45
Helena	2	0	Philadelphia	36	36
Jacksonville	62	62	St. Louis	4	4
Kansas City	18	8	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	42	42
Miami	74	74			

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 23.
B—Minimum, Jan. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:23 p. m., height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 5:48 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Sunday, 9:36 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:10 p. m.

Massachusetts Trucks In High Safety Record

Boston News Today

Safety Contest Winners Named

Buses, taxicabs and trucks on the State highways for a total of 29,303,062 hours averaged only 22 collisions for each 100,000 hours of driving in 1936.

This low record of 6556 accidents, in which 774 caused injuries to persons, 153 of whom were pedestrians, is contained in the Massachusetts Safety Council's announcement today of winners in the 1936 Commercial Vehicle Accident Reduction Contest, in which 12,000 drivers were entered.

The best operating record, although it did not win one of the bronze trophies, was made by My Bread Baking Company of New Bedford, which had 40 vehicles upon the highways for a total of 162,376 hours with only one accident in the 12 months.

There were 5500 drivers not involved in an accident. They are to be awarded a "good drivers" certificate by the Safety Council.

Winners in the industrial and transportation groups included:

Boston & Taunton Transportation Company, Boston; Railway Express Agency, Inc., Boston; Hart Bus Lines, Inc., Saugus; Southern Berkshire Power & Electric Company, Great Barrington; Cape Cod Oil Company, Hyannis; Continental Baking Company, Fitchburg; Tait Coal Company, Springfield; General Electric Company, Pittsfield; Clover Hill Farms, Inc., Fitchburg; Haarala Trucking Company, Gardner; Marinel Transportation, North Chelmsford; Hemingway Bros., Interstate Trucking Company, New Bedford; Springfield Municipal Water Works; Pittsfield Yellow Cab Company; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Springfield.

January Fails To Refrigerate

While flowers bloom in New England, traditionally snowbound in January, and while California, noted as one of summer's winter homes, reports its chief cities as shivering, Boston continues to cling to its place in the sun.

At seven o'clock this morning, officials of the weather bureau in Boston recorded the temperature at 35 degrees; in Los Angeles, at the same time, it was 34 degrees. San Francisco, however, was 40. Warmer weather was also reported from Winnemucca, Nev., where the mercury touched the 22-below-zero mark last night. This morning it had climbed to 14 degrees below.

Coldest spot on the North American continent reported to the weather bureau in Boston today was White River, Ont. Citibens in that municipality added earlaps to their anti-freeze apparel as the temperature hovered at 42 degrees below.

But in Boston the temperature has averaged more than 11 degrees above normal every day since Jan. 1, the weather bureau reported today. Mean temperature yesterday was 43 degrees, 16 above normal.

Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Generally overcast and colder tonight and Sunday. Possibly followed by snow or sleet, and rain late Sunday evening or night. Lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees.

Light Week End In Harbor Activity

King Neptune, kicking up high seas and strong head winds, is disrupting the schedule of the week-end marine parade at Boston.

Two transatlantic liners, ordinarily due to arrive at Boston Sunday, are not expected to reach port until Tuesday. Two other deep-water passenger craft comprising the vanguard of the procession, sailed today, leaving Sunday without an arrival or sailing of a trans-Atlantic or cruise passenger ship.

It is one of the quietest week ends for the port of Boston's passenger business for several weeks, though 34 vessels, including coastwise passenger ships and freighters are due to arrive from all quarters of the world.

Today's activities included the sailing of the Furness liner Nova Scotia for Liverpool, Eng., via Halifax, N. S. and St. John's, N. F., and the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Rodney for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica.

Yesterday the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, en route from Liverpool and Cobh with 160 passengers, was barely more than half way across the Atlantic, when the noon radio position was given. Usually at that time the vessel would be within 800 miles of port. She is now expected to arrive Tuesday.

Another vessel, usually making port Sunday but not expected until next Tuesday, is the American Shipper of the United States Lines, coming from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast.

Plans are being made for sending the French liner De Grasse to Boston June 9, to pick up passengers for Cobh, Plymouth and Havre, thus continuing the precedent set last summer when Boston was given service to English Channel ports. It will be the first visit of that vessel to Boston.

Analyzing the growing ocean passenger traffic at Boston, the Port Authority announces that arrivals in 1936 showed an increase of 11.5 per cent, sailings gained 4.5 per cent and total traffic was up 9.9 per cent. The 1936 figures were 52,293 passengers arriving, 14,800 sailing and 67,093 total.

N. E. Telephones Increase 44,281

Massachusetts leads in the increase of 44,281 telephones in the New England states reported today by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for 1936, compared with an increase of 14,971 for 1935. By states, the increase is as follows: Massachusetts, 31,970; Rhode Island, 4536; New Hampshire, 2291; Maine, 3964; Vermont, 1520.

The company also reports that of 536,307 hand sets in service at the end of 1936, more than 40 per cent or 216,800, were being used without charge. This is in accordance with the company's practice of terminating charges, now 15 cents a month for these instruments, to customers who have paid the established charge for 36 months.

In Massachusetts, such charges have been terminated on 156,200 instruments. For other states the figures are as follows: Rhode Island, 21,600; New Hampshire, 12,900; Maine, 19,100; Vermont, 7000.

'El' Riders to Get Time on the Fly

Time will soon fly with the bustling El patrons.

Clocks for their benefit—the first of a consignment which will total 2000—made their appearance in trains on the Cambridge subway and the surface line between Forest Hills and Charles River today.

The Eastern Advertising Company has contracted for space for a 46-13-inch frame to hang from the ceiling across the middle of Elevated cars on the rapid transit lines and in this frame will be a 10-inch-eight-day clock, flanked by "ads."

Five hundred of these clocks will be installed by this time next week and a total of 2000 is expected to furnish enough "time" to car riders.

The installation may prove a boost to employment. Electric clocks are not being used because of frequent interruption of current. Conductors, the Boston El reported, will not be responsible for winding or servicing the timepieces. A clock valet, it would appear, will be necessary to keep the clocks running and on time.

Dean Pound Plans Seven-Months Tour

Professor Roscoe Pound, dean emeritus of Harvard law school, departs next week on a seven-months tour of Asia and Europe, with a stopover in Egypt, before returning to his post as professor of law at the university next fall.

Dean Pound will start his sabbatical year by sailing Feb. 4 from San Francisco, arriving in Tokyo Feb. 20. While there he will give two lectures at the University of Tokyo. After leaving Japan he will stay in Shanghai from Feb. 26 to March 4, and lecture at the Comparative Law School of China.

His next stop will be India, with tours of Bombay and Ceylon. He will fly from Delhi to Alexandria, spending considerable time in Egypt and in Greece, and then will proceed to Stamboul, Venice and Milan, and thence to Paris and London, arriving there about May 2. He will remain in England until June 1, and will lecture at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Birmingham.

On June 1, he will sail from Harwich on a North Cape trip, spending several weeks in the Scandinavian countries. From there he will proceed to Paris again for the Semaine Internationale de Droit, July 16-24. Following this he will go to The Hague for the Congress of Comparative Law, July 26 to Aug. 1.

In recognition of his 20 years as dean, colleagues at the law school yesterday presented Dean Pound with a rosewood desk which is an exact copy of the desk which Dean Pound has used since he came to the school as professor of law in 1910, and which is nearly as old as the Law School itself. This desk was brought to Harvard in 1829 by Judge Joseph Story, one of the first Harvard professors of law.

Proportional Representation Plan Defended

Cincinnati Situation as Compared With Boston Told by Herter

'Real Democracy'

How Boston would be affected by proportional representation is a subject of much debate currently on Beacon Hill. Locally, the measure filed by Representative Christian A. Herter would, it is claimed, establish a more efficient city council.

Combined with the movement—recently gaining impetus—to reduce the Boston City Council membership from 22, each representing a ward, to nine, elected at large, the proportional representation bill is regarded by some as looming large as a factor for improved and more economical Boston administration.

Cincinnati's Test

Consequently, legislators, and particularly several Boston representatives, were interested today to hear Representative Herter's story of how Cincinnati, Ohio, faced with high tax rates and the need of municipal reform not unlike the present Boston situation, firmly established the system of proportional representation last year in three elections.

To those seeking details of the Cincinnati episode, Mr. Herter referred to an article written by Henry Bentley, former president of the Cincinnati City Charter Commission (a reform movement), that the P. R. system of voting "establishes real democracy."

Tells His Story

In the January issue of the National Municipal Review, Mr. Bentley tells his exciting story. How, between November 1935 and November 1936, P. R. was upheld by "our great middle class" against an attack to destroy it by both major parties in Cincinnati. How the councilmanic election "established the right of any group representing more than one-tenth of the population to elect a spokesman in the city council." And how, finally, the results of the national election forced opponents of P. R. to reverse their stand and admit that this system accurately reflects the feelings of the constituency.

In the election of November, 1935, as Mr. Bentley tells the story, Cincinnati was forced to choose nine men for its city council from a field of 33 candidates. Nine were nominated by the City Charter Committee, nine by Republican organizations, and 15 were independent.

Election Results

The election resulted in the election of four city charter candidates, four Republicans, and one independent. Seven of the nine had been candidates for re-election.

The surprise of the election was the strength of the elected independent candidate Herbert S. Bigelow, a follower of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Union for Social Justice, advocate of public utility ownership and a disciple of Henry George, the single tax advocate.

Mr. Bigelow polled second to the highest vote, receiving 21,445 to Mayor Russell Wilson's 24,750. No other candidates were elected on first-choice votes. In addition to his support from the Coughlin ranks, Mr. Bigelow was aided by a split in ranks of the Democrats. Further, Republican council candidates attacked the New Deal; city charter candidates took no stand; and thus pro-New Deal votes went to Mr. Bigelow.

Council Elects Mayor

Under Cincinnati's charter, the city council elects the mayor and selects the city manager. Mr. Bigelow at once announced that with a council of four Republicans and four City Charter candidates, he held the balance of power and his vote was for sale in the selection of a mayor and city manager. His price was acceptance of his municipal ownership program and a single tax.

Two meetings of the city council failed to break the deadlock. Meanwhile, Mayor Wilson continued to act as hold-over mayor and Mr. Clarence Dykstra continued as city manager. Municipal business was not interrupted.

Public Disturbed

However, "the public was greatly disturbed and two of the Cincinnati newspapers, one of which had al-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Massachusetts Joins Move For Minimum Wage

With Other States to Ask Federal Amendment to Make Laws Legal

Committee Formed

A national movement to obtain passage of a federal constitutional amendment to expand congressional powers and allow passage of national social legislation will be inaugurated in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1, at a conference in which Massachusetts is scheduled to take part.

Miss Margaret Wiesman, secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, is now forming the Massachusetts Committee for Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment. Similar committees are now working in Michigan and New York, and are being organized in numerous other states.

The immediate motivating force of this constitutional amendment drive is the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court deeming the New York mandatory minimum wage law unconstitutional, on the grounds that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Massachusetts Affected

This decision directly affected Massachusetts inasmuch as the Massachusetts law at that time was practically identical with the New York statute, as were the minimum wage statutes of several other states.

In an effort to make the Massachusetts law constitutional the then Governor Curley forced through the Legislature a bill making minimum wage standards necessary as a matter of public health. However, many public officials and labor men fear any possible test on the Massachusetts law, although the statute has not yet been challenged.

The Supreme Court decision on the New York law caused a storm of protest and immediate demands for a constitutional amendment which would give Congress the power to pass a national minimum wage law and other social legislation deemed necessary in the light of modern experience. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York was one of the first to call for a constitutional amendment.

League Studies Way Out

The National Consumers League, sponsor of the original model minimum wage law which formed the basis for the New York law, started a study of a possible amendment approximately at the same time that Elmer Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner, formed the New York Committee for Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment.

The two organizations are now co-operating in the national movement for an amendment. The National Consumers League at its December annual meeting voted in favor of an amendment and the New York amendment group called upon representatives in all other 47 states to form amendment committees.

It is understood several drafts of a proposed amendment have been drawn up for study at the Detroit meeting at which a national organization will be formed to speed the drive.

What Amendment Seeks

The amendment is designed to clarify the "due process" and "commerce" clauses of the Constitution It is upon these two constitutional rocks that much social legislation, state and national, has been wrecked. By such clarification to allow Congress to enter into this field of legislation unhampered by constitutional shackles, national social legislation, such as a minimum wage aw, could be adopted.

Prof. Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University, at the December meeting of the National Consumer's League, said on this phase of the subject:

"It is not unreasonable to suggest that a document drafted a century and a half ago might well have its clauses clarified and sharpened by amendments which make abundantly clear the scope of its delegations of power, and the impact of its limitations.

"If we wish to make sure that the power of Congress under the commerce clause includes the regula-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Steam Drives Forward

Doherty From Nesmith

Fogg Art Museum Reports Notable Gifts to Harvard

Several major art works and money gifts totaling more than $52,000 were acquired by Fogg Museum of Harvard University during the past year, it was announced today in the report of Edward W. Forbes, director.

Among the most valued paintings received was the "Visitation" by El Greco, one of the most unusual examples of this artist's work, the gift of an anonymous donor. To Harvard's collection of Florentine paintings, three fourteenth century canvases were added by Miss Margaret Whitney of Milbrook, N. Y. The water color collection was increased by a large group painted by Dr. Denman W. Ross and some of his pupils, and by a late work of Winslow Homer.

From an anonymous donor, the museum received 10 drawings oy Luini, Perugino, Raphael, Rubens, Van Dyck, and other old masters from the Oppenheimer sale of art works in London last summer. Outstanding in a large number of gifts of sculpture were a monumental Japanese figure of the fifteenth century, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss of Washington, D. C.; a thirteenth century Gothic tomb figure in wood from Spain, donated as a memorial to the late Prof. A. Kingsley Porter of Harvard; and a bronze statuette of a champion stallion from Herbert Hazeltine, the sculptor.

Two tapestries were added to the museum walls: a sixteenth century Flemish piece, "Esther and Ahasuerus," bequeathed by Miss Belle Hunt of Boston; and an eighteenth century Flemish landscape verdure, bequeathed by Charles A. Coolidge of Boston, architect of the museum. Another important bequest was the Sarah H. Sears collection of 10 Persian miniatures and 25 pieces of Persian pottery, which has been combined with other items in the museum to form a new Persian gallery.

To the Harvard collection of X-ray photographs of great paintings, said to be the finest library of this kind in existence, were added 125 films, including 25 from the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, and a large number of studies from private collections. In addition, the technical staff of the museum treated 17 items from the Fogg Museum, including a Coptic stone frieze, an Italian Romanesque wooden relief, and a Fayum portrait. For other institutions the laboratories treated 60 works of art, among them 30 bronze objects from the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore.

Research work in this field, listed by Professor Forbes, included "studies of the pigments found on early central Asian wall painting, particularly with a view to explaining the peculiar discoloration of the red lead used on the walls of the Tun Huang temples in Chinese Turkestan; continued study in the composition, metallography, and casting methods of ancient Chinese bronze mirrors; preliminary metallographic study of the gilding on ancient objects for the purpose of finding a means of detecting in what way the gold was applied; continued study of methods for identifying pigments, mediums, grounds, and other material in works of art; studies in the phenomena of the solution of resin films. As a part of the general work of the department, there has continued the editing of a quarterly journal, "Technical Studies of the Fine Arts."

The museum took part in two important archaeological expeditions abroad. In Tarsus, Cilicia, a season of excavation was conducted jointly with Bryn Mawr College and the Archaeological Institute of America, under the direction of Dr. Hetty Goldman, the museum's excavator in Greek lands. Another expedition, under Dr. Benjamin Rowland Jr., is still at work in India, Ceylon, and Afghanistan, with the main purpose of photographing in color the principal wall paintings in the cave chapels of that region.

R. I. Dye Workers Charge Effort To Drive Them Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST WARWICK, R. I., Jan. 23—Charges that representatives of the dye house, print shop and finishing plants in New Jersey are attempting to drive branches of the industry out of New England and back to the former State are being made here by Herman Geller, president of the Perennial Dye and Print Works, closed yesterday by a strike of 450 workers.

This is not the first time that such charges have been made in this vicinity. When the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Printers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, opened its campaign in the east two years ago, employers charged that their representatives had been sent here in accordance with an agreement made by the plants in New Jersey who had signed union contracts. It was charged that New Jersey employers had claimed it was impossible to maintain high wages and other conditions of the union if the New England plants were able to operate under lower labor costs.

Have Been Denied

These claims have been denied by the officials of the Federation who have been actively engaged in organizing the bleachery plants in this district.

Mr. Geller says the strike was the first step in a plot hatched in New Jersey. He said that not only would he close the West Warwick plant but he would also liquidate the company's other holdings in New Jersey.

Frank T. Benti, vice-president of the federation who comes from Paterson, N. J., and who is directing the strike here claims that the union has been negotiating with the management of the West Warwick plant in an effort only to equalize the wages with those of the New Jersey plant.

Minimum Wages

According to Mr. Benti the minimum wage for men in Paterson, under union agreement, is 66 cents an hour and that for women is 48 cents an hour. The wages for maintenance men and color mixers in Paterson is 86 cents an hour, he said.

Mr. Benti said the wages in the West Warwick plant for men ranged from 49 to 52 cents an hour and that the minimum for women was 35 cents an hour.

In a statement to substantiate his charges Mr. Geller said that both Vice-President Benti and Organizer Sol Stetin of the union aiding strike activities, are from New Jersey.

Referring to these men and their connection with the strike, Mr. Geller said:

Apparent Motives

"The management of this company calls attention that apparent motives behind the activities of the agitators are as follows:

"1. To unionize labor in our plant, collect a dollar for each card issued, and compel the payment by each member of a dollar each month thereafter.

"2. Most of all is the desire to carry out a very well known verbal promise made to certain employers in the dyeing industry by some of the group leaders of Paterson unions to organize shops in New England, irrespective of the cost of labor, in the belief that in so doing the dyeing, printing and finishing industry will be rediverted to Paterson and vicinity. This simply means an effort to take this work out of this community and send it to New Jersey.

New Jersey Labor

"3. These leaders really represent New Jersey labor. They want the work back in New Jersey. This is plain when you realize that in the period 1935-36 the average employee in the industry in Paterson and vicinity earned 16 to 18 weeks' wages in the entire year.

The union officials described these assertions as ridiculous, pointed out the stupidity of any such action by labor organizations, and labeled Geller's assertions as too far-fetched for serious consideration.

'New Haven' Is Seen Steaming 'On Way Back'

Railroad Files Petition to Pay $389,000 in Overdue Interest

Business Better

Court Grants Delay Until May 1 on Plan for Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23—Commuters on the financially embarrassed New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad can exchange reassuring glances with the conductors who punch their tickets on the way home tonight, for this half-billion-dollar, 65-year-old venture in railroading is now definitely seen as on its way back to substantial revenues and steady profits.

Side-tracked by a temporary financial "hot-box," officials of the 2000-mile network of rails today gave out the first indications that the line was steaming back to prosperity on the propelling power of generally improved business conditions. An optimistic statement of better business by Howard S. Palmer, president of the road, was followed today with a petition by the road to the Federal District Court for permission to pay off $389,000 in overdue interest on its bonds.

At the same time, the court which almost a year and a half ago obtained a petition from the New Haven line for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, granted the request of the railroad for an extension of time until June 1 within which to file its plan for reorganization, as originally applied for in October, 1935. It was first planned to file the report by Feb. 1 but the company declared today that "it would be impossible to conclude certain studies necessary to reorganization before May 1.

Improved Service Seen

Between the lines of this chain of events, commuters envisaged the assurance of continued improved service in their communities, heretofore endangered by dropping revenues. Conductors, on the other hand, became less concerned about the possible loss of their jobs which the railroad has maintained in the face of heavy financial losses. And the whirr of automobile tires, pulling traffic away from the rails for years along the old Boston Post Road, sounded less ominous to the railroad as rail passenger and traffic volume revealed a steady increase.

Only a year ago, the condition of the railroad caused forebodings among rail officials.

The complete replacement of rail traffic by highway transports, of course, was no immediate threat, since the Federal government provides that public convenience is the gauge of rail service maintenance and the Boston Port could hardly do without its great ally—the New Haven Railroad. At the same time, the waning strength of the New Haven road was something upon which many speculated.

There was little satisfaction back in 1936 that the New Haven had come out of past financial setbacks in a stronger position than ever before. There were forces at work in modern times of an unprecedented type, the automobile, for instance. And the long shadow of a $257,000,000 debt stretched ominously before the railroad officials.

"Old Strength" Seen

Railroad officials can talk about the low ebb of the tide more freely today than yesterday. For at the steady rate of improvement in traffic and revenues over the last four to five months, in which the line has operated "in the black" for the first time in recent years, officials declare that the "old strength" will reveal itself.

Only the other day, E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven line, reported that "just a reasonable show of prosperity is needed to enable the road to climb back to its old strength." And apparently the reasonable show of prosperity has come, for the New Haven files revealed a 14 per cent increase in traffic for 1936 over 1935.

And even though the lines did operate at a deficit of nearly $4,000,000 for the year, that is not discouraging in the face of heavy expenditures made for new equipment which provides a firm path for the march back to stable finances. Yet in its march, the line still bears the scars of Government ownership which some New Haven officials contend furnished the rooting for all the line's troubles.

It will take many years, said Mr. Buckland, for the New Haven to get over the effects of the Government's failure to "carry out its promise of efficient and economical management" back in 1917.

But there are other hurdles which the president of the railroad referred to in his declaration that the road "is steaming out of its troubles."

Among the long-term adverse factors in the New Haven plight have been the acceptance by the road of responsibility for dividend and rental payments on numerous subsidiaries; a substantial migration of industries from New England to other sectors, and the competition in a short-haul field with motor highway facilities.

These factors have all been largely offset in recent months by a reversal in the migration of New England industries and a general improvement in industrial conditions along the routes served by the line.

And it may be that, as a result of the lessons learned through the last depression in fashioning a new financial pattern, the whistles of the New Haven line may soon give out a cheerful note which the waiting countryside may translate as "The roads is on its own again."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT and PENWAY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. Penway: 1, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Mind Your Own Business," featuring Charles Ruggles and Alice Brady. Penway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Man I Marry," featuring Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan, Nigel Bruce, Cliff Edwards and "Skeets" Gallagher. 3:30, 6:55, 10. Also "Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton. 2, 5, 8:05.

BOSTON—James Gleason and ZaSu Pitts in "The Plot Thickens." 10:33 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 7:41, 10:10. Stage: Folies de Moulin Rouge, Al Trahan with Lady Yukona Cameron.

TREMONT — "Bulldog Drummond," with Loretta Young and Ronald Colman. 10:32 a. m., 1:40, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Roberta," with Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 8:53 a. m., 12:09, 3:35, 6:30, 9:31.

MODERN—"The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 11:02 a. m., 2:36, 6:10, 9:44. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 1:04, 4:38, 8:12.

Radio Programs

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METROPOLITAN—"Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Musical variety revue featuring Herbert Mundin.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:40.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:15, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," costarring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

UPTOWN — Charles Laughton in "Rembrandt." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

MEMORIAL—"Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12, 1, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also "March of Time." 11:27 a. m., 1:30, 3:41, 5:33, 7:39, 9:41.

UNIVERSITY — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Isle of Fury," with Humphrey Bogart and Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

EXETER—Stuart Irwin and Betty Furness in "All American Chump." 2:07, 5, 7:50. Also "Dr. Bull," with Will Rogers. 3:30, 6:30, 9:16.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Pearl of Pacific," "In Old Wyoming," "Where There's a Will," "An Ounce of Invention," "Ladies' Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station for Lynn. 1:20.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM — Max Lerner on "The Supreme Court and the Constitution." Corner Washington and Milk Streets. 3:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at bridge, Mattapan Square. Houghton's Pond, Ponkapoag Trail and Pond. Ice skating or trail walk. 11.

JORDAN HALL—Song recital by Cornelia Ann Francisco, soprano. Alice Reilly, accompanist. 3.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM —Recital by Tosha Tolces, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Penwar Court. 2.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Edna Bryan on "Assets and Liabilities of a Lending Librarian." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Abbe Ernest Dimnet on "Is France Going Communist?" Music. 7:45.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Mrs. Ira B. Kent on "A Family Educates Itself." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

HOTEL LENOX—Interpretations of Current Events and International Relations, by Dr. Roland H. Sharp, staff writer for The Christian Science Monitor. Other aids in keeping up with the march of world events. How to read a newspaper. Second of a second series of eight lectures. 8:15.

Proportional Representation Results Illustrated by Herter

(Continued from Page 9)

ways opposed proportional representation and the other of which had reflected the attitude of the public utilities, kept up the excitement by editorials which ascribed the deadlock to P. R. These newspapers did not dwell on the fact that a similar deadlock existed in the council of the city of Cleveland, which had been elected under the orthodox system of plurality voting," writes Mr. Bentley.

When the deadlock appeared permanent, Mr. Bigelow was advised that the Cincinnati case was being "exploited" in New York newspapers and that this was disturbing the chance of adopting P. R. in New York. At once, therefore, Mr. Bigelow reversed his adamant stand.

Mayor Re-elected

It was agreed to appoint Mr. Bigelow as one of three members of the public utilities committee together with further considerations and Mayor Wilson, by the Bigelow vote, was then re-elected.

A movement was then instituted by Republican and Democratic bosses to oust P. R. A "non-partisan" committee proposed an amendment for its abolishment, while the Democratic boss was resting in seclusion in Florida and the chairman of the committee was "on the train between Denver, Colo., and Cincinnati." Signatures for the amendment petition were secured in ways which aroused considerable criticism. Ultimately, however, May, 1936, was selected time to vote on the amendment.

Party Stand

"Meanwhile," as Mr. Bentley tells the story, "rank and file Democrats together with many independent Democrats long affiliated with the Charter movement, openly asked for an expression of the party stand on the amendment. From Florida, where the Democratic boss lay in the sand, came only silence."

Rumor and doubt among party followers brought great confusion to those behind the movement to defeat P. R. But supporters of the system rallied behind a powerful campaign.

Largest Vote

"The largest vote in Cincinnati's history came out on P. R.," says Mr. Bentley. "Intermittent showers through the morning hours and well into the late afternoon of primary day put the issue in doubt . . . but slowly doubt gave way to hope and slowly hope to triumph when from hundreds of precincts where lived the men and women of our great middle class, our average, typical American men and women, the returns steadily rolled up a P. R. majority. P. R. had been saved and saved after the most severe test ever made on public loyalty."

But it was in the third election, that of last November, that the value of P. R. was fully and finally demonstrated, Mr. Bentley feels.

Named for Congress

Mr. Bigelow, the independent member of the city council, had captured the Democratic nomination for Congress in opposition to the party machine on his Social Justice platform. Also, Joseph Dixon, another Coughlin candidate had won the Democratic Congressional nomination in another district.

On Nov. 3 Candidates Bigelow and Dixon were both elected.

"It was now evident that it was the constituency of the voters and not the system of voting that was at fault. In fact, it was very evident that far from P. R.'s having been responsible for Mr. Bigelow's election to council it had been probably been the only reason that the entire council of nine had not been colored with Bigelowism."

Only One Answer

Mr. Bentley feels that there is only one answer to the example set by P. R. last year in Cincinnati; that "it is the constituency that determines the election, and P. R. accurately mirrors the constituency."

Summarizing the results of the three elections, he states:

The first "reflected the shift of popular sentiment in the personnel of the council, but the customary complete change of administrative prsonnel (Mayor, city manager, etc.) was avoided."

Proof Afforded

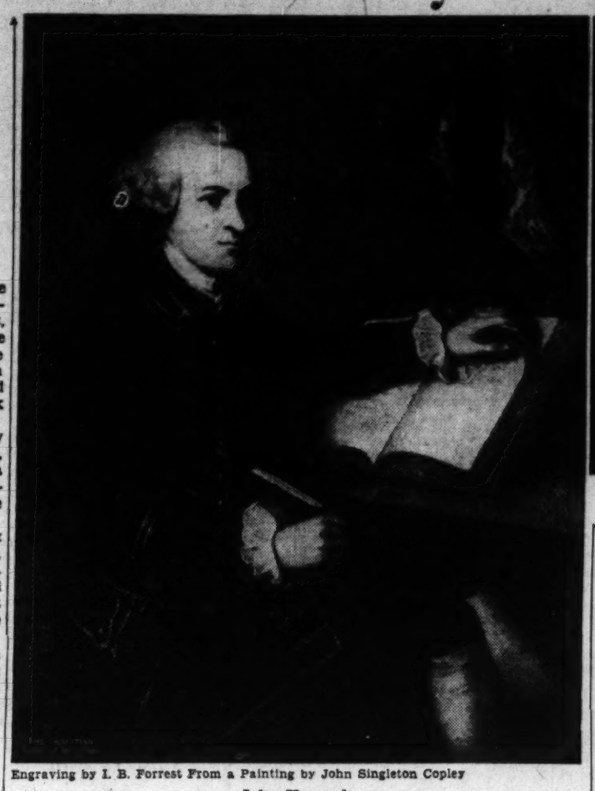
The second "proved that the customary control of the party by political bosses could not be exercised where a clear understanding of P. R. existed."

Third, that in the council election prior to the national election P. R. "had reflected the revolt that was then beginning and which became fully manifest" in the national election.

Finally, Mr. Bentley finds that "political parties have a habit of drawing away from the mass of people and forgetting their prime responsibility to the whole public. . . ."

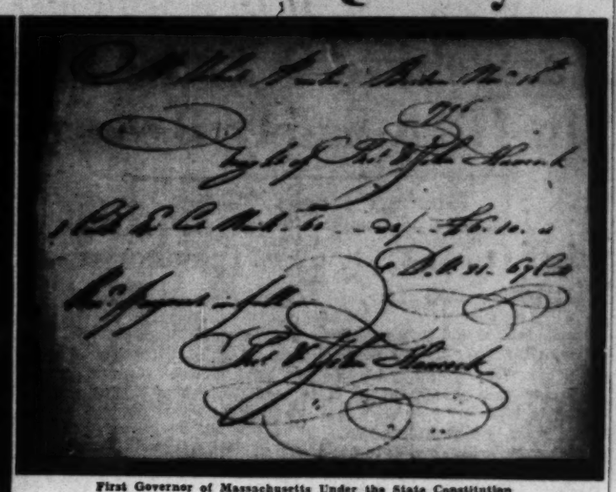
Hancock's Bicentenary Celebrated at Quincy

First signer of Declaration of Independence honored in historic community on his 200th anniversary—Flags raised on site of birthplace—Sunday exercises arranged at 'Church of the Presidents'—Relics exhibited



Engraving by I. B. Forrest From a Painting by John Singleton Copley

John Hancock



First Governor of Massachusetts Under the State Constitution

The Signature

Memories of the doughty, irascible John Hancock, richest New Englander on the patriot side, merchant, politician and legible writer, whose flowing signature has impressed the Declaration of Independence on countless pupils, are being freshened in Quincy this week end to mark the 200th anniversary of his birth.

By exhibits, by assemblies and by oratory, the days following Jan. 23, 1737, are being revived through a program planned by the John Hancock Anniversary Committee of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce.

The program will reach its climax tomorrow afternoon when Gov. Charles F. Hurley, fifty-fourth Governor of the Commonwealth, will take part in exercises in the First Parish Church—the "Church of the Presidents."

Yesterday, exercises were held in the Quincy public schools, covering the life and times of the President of the Continental Congress and first Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Flags

This afternoon at 3, a pennant in buff and blue, bearing a facsimile of the well-known signature, was raised with the national colors at Adams Academy, Hancock and Adams Streets, site of the birthplace of the Revolutionary patriot.

The flag-raising preceded placing a wreath at the birthplace. A bugle call "to the colors" marked this ceremony, which was conducted by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, assisted by representatives of various historical groups. Boy Scouts formed a guard of honor in front of the Academy building.

Immediately after these ceremonies, a Boy Scout, a Girl Scout and a Campfire Girl, accompanied by a representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, drove to Boston to place a similar wreath on the grave of John Hancock in the Old Granary Burying Ground.

Speakers

The church services tomorrow will be held at 3:30 p. m., although the church will be open at 3 p. m., and the church bells will ring during that half hour. Admission up to 3:20 p. m. will be by tickets, which may be secured from members of the committee, Quincy banks and the Quincy Chamber of Commerce. From 3:20 p. m. until 3:30 p. m., as many as can be accommodated will be admitted without tickets. A number of delegations from historical societies will be present at the services.

George G. Wolkins of the Massachusetts Historical Society will speak on "John Hancock—an Appreciation." The Governor will be the second speaker, and he will be followed by Mrs. Barrett Wendell, past president of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Patriot

Hancock's life is still a prized topic to historians. Heir of his childless Uncle Thomas, at 27 he came into a fortune of £80,000 and a flourishing mercantile business. His bold enthusiasm for the patriots' cause made him the idol of the populace. In 1770, after the "Boston Massacre," he became head of the Town Committee. He was a lavish, yet judicious spender; in fact, was much criticized for his ostentatious display on his way to Philadelphia, and later in the sessions of the Continental Congress, where he had been elected president.

Temperament

Vanity was one of Hancock's shortcomings, and a jealous disposition another. He wanted to be named Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and it is said he never forgave Congress' rejection, but considered it a slight to his ability and pretensions. He served the Commonwealth in the General Court and as Governor and he made his contribution to the new nation. His last years were stormy, and as treasurer of Harvard College gave that institution infinite trouble by refusing to make accountings or heed pointed suggestions that he resign.

Some very unusual historical exhibits of relics of the days of Hancock, some of them closely connected with Hancock and his family, are on exhibition in the windows of the Granite Trust Company.

Relics

Dr. Charles J. Herbert delivered to Delcevare King, chairman of the Hancock Committee, a collection which includes the following items:

Part of the door trim from the Hancock mansion on Beacon street, Boston, given to Dr. Herbert by Mrs. Curtis Guild.

Horn "lanthorn," so-named because the light is seen through fine horn in the place of glass or isinglass.

Flint pistol, gold inlaid, which dates back before Revolutionary times.

Powder horns of the Revolutionary period.

British cannon ball fired in Revolutionary War, dredged from Dutch Neck, four miles below Waldoboro, Maine.

Revolutionary flint musket, with eagle lock plate and original bayonet.

Blunderbuss, larger than most of these arms and indicating much use. The stock is worm eaten.

Other persons contributed original documents with John Hancock's signature.

The Dorothy Quincy House, which is filled with relics of the family of the wife of John Hancock, Dorothy Quincy, was open free to the public from 10:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. today. Mrs. Felix Favorite, vice-president of the Parent-Teachers' Council, arranged with the various Parent-Teachers' Associations for chaperones and transportation for Quincy school children desiring to visit the house.

$60,000 in Jewels Recovered by Police

WESTBORO, Mass., Jan. 23 (AP)—Encouraged by recovery of $60,000 worth of jewelry stolen from Mrs. William J. Kennedy of Southboro last November, state police today pushed prosecution of two Boston jewelry store proprietors as accessories after the holdup.

The men, Frank Ciampa, 24, and James Ciampa, 29, brothers, were brought into Westboro court for arraignment while police sought the rest of the $125,000 gems taken from the wife of a Boston clothier, while she and a maid were alone.

Capt. John F. Stokes, chief of state detectives, who announced arrest of the two jewelers, said at the same time police had recovered a green emerald valued at $38,000, a large star sapphire, a rectangular blue sapphire, a large oblong emerald, five other emeralds, a diamond bar pin valued at $3725 and numerour smaller stones pried from their settings. He added the settings had not been found.

Captain Stokes also announced that a third man, through whom the gems were recovered, would also be arraigned. He declined to reveal the man's name until he was formally charged. Three other persons, two men and a woman, were also in custody in connection with the robbery.

FHA Reports Gain In N. H. Home Loans

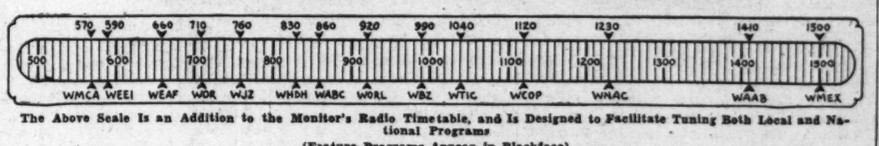
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—New home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration in New Hampshire showed a 73 per cent increase for the last year as compared with 1935, according to Eugene E. Reed, state director of the National Emergency Council and the Federal Housing Administration.

New construction mortgages which were insured during 1936 amounted to $189,460, while the figure for 1935 was $109,355. Mr. Reed says that of the $396,615 in applications which have been received for insurance of loans on new homes since the inception of the Federal Housing Administration to the first of this year in New Hampshire, over 75 per cent, have already been accepted for insurance by the organization.

Since it started operation the Federal Housing Administration has insured 5174 notes and mortgages of New Hampshire citizens and businesses for a total amount of $4,210,401. Of these, 4500 totaling $1,884,500, were modernization credit loans for financing alterations, repairs, and additions on improved real estate. The balance of these insured loans amounting to $2,325,901 were home mortgages granted clients by banks or other approved lending organizations.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	"The Monitor Views the News"	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sports reports; records
5:15	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Hollywood High Hatters	"Switch and Sell Scheme"	Sports reports; records
5:30	"Drama of the Skies"	Ruth Lyon; ensemble	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports reports; records
5:45	Checkerboard; variety	Southernaires; quartet	children's program	Sports reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Al Roth's Orchestra; talk	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice"; soloist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Dinner concert
6:45	Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa"; sketch	organ recital	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward d'Anna,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta"; recording
7:45	conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Don Bestor's Orchestra
8:00	"Modern Masters"; Carlos	Ed Wynn; Joseph Bentonelli,	Saturday Night Party: Fran-	Variety program, with Ed
8:15	Salzedo, harp soloist	tenor; Voorhees's Orchestra	cis Lederer; Ezio Pinza; Ger-	Fitzgerald; soloists; orch.
8:30	Columbia Workshop, dra-	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	trude Lawrence; Yasha Bun-	Variety program, with Ed
8:45	matic sketch	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	chuk, guest conductor	Fitzgerald; soloists; orch.
9:00	Floyd Gibbons: Borrah Min-	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
9:15	nevitch; Lopez's Orchestra	Ed"; Henry Burr vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30	Theater of the Air	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau"; Joe Cook; Dexter	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45	Theater of the Air	Ezra; minstrel show	Fellows; Toto; Memphis	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists;	Hildegarde, popular soloist;	Five; Giovanni Benedetto;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:15	popular orchestra	popular orchestra	Rube Goldberg; orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra
10:30	Talk, Gov. Earle, Penna.	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
10:45	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Plantation: music	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Velez and Yolanda's Orch.
11:15	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.," sketch	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olson's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells"; Kir-	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	Colonial News Service
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra	lioff's Russian ensemble	Francis Cronin, organ	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City opera: third act of	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	Wagner's "Die Walkure"	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	"Salute" program	Radio City opera: third act of	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Long-range weather forecast	Wagner's "Die Walkure"	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Our Neighbors": informal	"Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods";
1:45	loists; vocal groups	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00	Talk, "Correct English"	Magic Key; Lauritz Melchior;	"Beneath the Surface"; talk;	Cosmopolitans: quintet
2:15	Community Drive: Ruby	Andres Segovia; Lucille	"Landt Trio and White	Skeeter Palmer's Orchestra
2:30	Newman's Orchestra; talk	Manners; Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	"Men of Destiny"; sketch
2:45	LaPrade travelogue; organ	John Kennedy; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Men of Destiny"; sketch
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	Address, "Current Events"
3:15	Symphony Orchestra, Igor	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30	Stravinsky, conductor;	Lee Sullivan; quartet; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45	Deems Taylor, program	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00	commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30	Symphony Orchestra, Igor	"Sunday Players"; sketch	"Musical Camera"; Willie	Vocal-instrumental recital
4:45	Stravinsky, conductor	"Sunday Players"; sketch	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	"Bread on the Water"
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"Bread on the Water"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:15	Austin; orchestra	"Moonlight Serenaders"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	classical concert
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	classical concert
7:00	News; People's Choral Union,	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	choir recital	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard"
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert Ripley: features; Har-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	"The Listener Speaks": talks
7:45	Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalist	by listeners
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	New York Film Critics Awards;	"Do You Want to Be an	"Music for Today"; Morton
8:15	Pasternack Orchestra	speakers from New York and	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Gould; vocalist
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	Hollywood; dramatizations	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45	soloists; orchestra	from prize pictures	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour; Josef	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:15	Hofmann, pianist; sym-	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
9:30	phony Orchestra, Victor	oist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:45	Kolar, conductor; speaker	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music: soloists; orchestra	Special local program
10:00	"Community Sing"; Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	Special local program
10:15	Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	"L'Heure Exquise"	Rapee, conductor; Yehudi	"Melodies From the Skies";
10:30	and Hare	"Romance of '76"; American	Menuhin and Georges Enes-	soloists; orchestra
10:45	Kaltenborn Comments	Revolution drama	co, violinists; talk	Cab Calloway's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "First Ladies at Inaugurations," talk by Dorothy Thompson.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone; Hazel Glenn, soprano.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; Alfred, Wallenstein, guest conductor.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), 1937 Campaign Greater Boston Community Fund program, from Symphony Hall; Boston Symphony Orchestra; addresses, Charles Francis Adams, W. J. Cameron, Robert Cutler.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Bishop and the Gargoyle"; dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Jeannette MacDonald in "Tonight or Never."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Rendezvous"; symphonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Good Times Society"; all-Negro variety program.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), WBZ (WJZ—National), WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Address by President Roosevelt.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
Shortwave		
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Massachusetts Joins Move For Minimum Wages

(Continued from Page 9)

tion of laboring conditions in mines and factories in which goods are produced for interstate market, then let us say so with definiteness and precision.

If we are tired of having the due process of law clauses used by conservative judges to throttle needed social legislation, let us make clear what we wish the due process limitation to mean, or we feel that it has outlived its usefulness, let us even discard it altogether."

The amendment movement is going forward even in the face of President Roosevelt's recent declaration that liberal interpretation of the present Constitution, rather than an amendment, was the present need.

Watt Is on Committee

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts committee is being formed. Although all the members are not yet known it has been learned that RRobert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federaton of Labor, has been appointed to it.

Mr. Watt, who is also a member of the Masachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commisison, is scheduled to speak at the Detroit meeting.

Inasmuch as his recent address at Masachusetts State College, n which he attacked the inefficiency of state administration of unemployment insurance and favored outright federal administration, caused a mild sensation in social security circles, his Detroit speech will be watched with interest.

Others of Committee

Others known to be on the Massachusetts committees, besides Miss Wiesman and Mr. Watt, are E. A. Filene, Boston merchants and economist; Mrs. Eva Whiting White, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union; David Niles, president of Ford Hall Forum; Prof. Amy Hewes head of the economics department at Mount Holyoke College; Miss Rosmund Lamb, president of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts; James T. Moriarty, state commissioner of labor and industries; Harold P. Whitney, president of the Twentieth Century Club; Mrs. William Z. Ripley, former president of the Women's City Club; Mrs. Hael Albertson, chairman of industry in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club, and Miss Carnzu Clark, assistant secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

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New Director Of U. S. Prisons Educated in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23—James V. Bennett, newly-appointed director of United States Bureau of Prisons to succeed Sanford Bates who resigned this week, obtained most of his formal education in this city, graduating from Classical High School and Brown University.

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Brown while serving as a cadet aviator in the United States Army in 1918. Later, he studied for the bar at George Washington University, and was admitted to practice before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in 1926.

Since then Mr. Bennett has been connected with the United States Government, serving successively as chief investigator of the Bureau of Efficiency, member of the Personnel Classification Board, and more recently, assistant director of Federal Prisons and Commissioner of Prison Industries.

Author of several articles on prison management and industrial problems, Mr. Bennett has been closely connected with Director Bates in reorganization of the federal prison system. Since 1930, when Mr. Bates was called to Washington to serve in the division of prisons of the Department of Justice, the number of federal institutions has grown from six to 22.

Mr. Bates, who has achieved an international reputation as a criminologist since his appointment as penal institution commissioner for the City of Boston, Mass., in 1919, will become executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America on Feb. 1.

Penologist

© Harris & Ewing

James Bennett
New Director of United States Bureau of Prisons

New Course Offered In Foundry Practice At Worcester Tech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23—A new departure in the training of foundry workers came to light this week with the announcement by Worcester Tech that it had opened a new course to non-students in its foundry division, the Washburn shops. The announcement stated that the plan had been in operation for the past three weeks but public announcement was delayed until Tech officials had been convinced that the plan was beyond the experimental stage.

The course is sponsored by foundries in Worcester. In addition to turning out apprentices much faster than is the case through the customary apprenticeship route now in vogue in foundries, it is expected that those taking the course will absorb a certain amount of valuable technical knowledge that might not otherwise be obtained.

Regular members of the Tech faculty connected with the engineering course will instruct these non-students. About 10 young men comprise the first class, the courses being paid for by the foundries interested. The length of the course is not yet definitely determined, but instructors will require only a short time in which to determine whether or not their non-student pupils have a natural faculty for foundry work.

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C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the women who tramp in and out and around and through shop after shop, looking for something really conservative in the way of underwear, only to meet up with altogether too much in the way of sheer, sheer material, much gew-gaw trimming, and frivolous fragility . . . may we suggest Miss Fowler's Shop, at 420 Boylston street. Take the elevator up, and there you are . . . in one of the better homes of custom and ready-made undergarments in the city. Garments that express quality not only in their materials but in their detail and fine workmanship as well.

Little Touches Of Narrow Lace

Gowns of silk with long, or elbow-length sleeves, and little touches of narrow lace and handwork here and there . . . sell for around $10. And are duplicated in that fine material called albatross, that's so dainty to look at but warm to wear. These nighties button halfway down the front, so there's none of this business of wangling your head through what may be the neck, but is more than likely the sleeve hole. Because with an opening such as this there can be no doubt as to just where you're at! Incidentally if Kickerknick garments are a favorite of yours, Miss Fowler more or less specializes in them. These are the garments that . . . regardless of whether it's a backless, bias-cut evening slip, a pair of kicktights, or a mere vest . . . are designed to fit without a hint of a wrinkle to mare the silhouette.

"Servem" in "Servits"; At $1.75 Everywhere

Somehow or other we neglected to tell you Thursday that the price of the "Servit," the new dispenser for cream, sirup, catsup and so on . . . was $1.75. Anyhow, since then we've discovered that they're also available at Hovey's, Gilchrist's, Sears Roebuck's, and White's; as well as Jordan Marsh's.

Pottery Vases And Decorated Plates

Along with the arrival of an assortment of Italian pottery from Florence, Carbone, at 342 Boylston street, has announced the reopening of La Bottega Shop. And among the special offerings for the occasion that you may wish to take advantage of are those attractive Della Robbia garland pottery vases for a matter of but $2, decorated plates from 25 cents to 75 cents, and jardinieres for $1 and $2.

This Umbrella Gives One a Synthetic Sky

What with all the rain, sleet and what not that seems to be coming down on us now, an umbrella or two might be quite apropos right here. How about a sapphire blue one for a change? —just by way of putting a blue sky overhead, even though it is synthetic, so to speak. Shown at Slattery's for less than $3. And it's the kind you can look through and recognize your neighbor. In other words, it's a genuine Clear-Vu Visibrella. Good looking catalin knobby handles, too.

Turbans That Get A Unanimous Vote

A turban is always a nice little filler-inner at this particular time of the year. And this year it's a Persian affair that seems to be getting the largest number of votes. In either a draped style, or the Juliet, way-off-the-face model. Persian patterns stand out on dark backgrounds. Or solid colors if you prefer. But either or all are $2.95 each. At Stearns'.

Here's a Suit That's a Job-Getter

Now here's a suit that you could double and redouble with . . . as far as wear is concerned. Just listen to this! First of all it's a wardrobe suit with which comes a checked suit coat, a matching checked skirt (with an inverted front kickpleat) and a plain monotone skirt as well. So this means that you can wear the outfit so it'll look like two different suits, and on top of that you could, of course, top the skirts with angora sweaters for sports wear . . . Tailored of men's wear worsted that's supposed to be pretty good at the art of staying in press, and equipped with the neatest piqué gilet! Which is masculine and business-like no end, with its row of tiny pearl buttons and little bow tie right in front. Just the thing to wear when you go job-hunting. That is if you're really serious about landing one! You may go forth in gray, navy or brown. Make the check out to Slattery's, in the amount of $29.95.

Take a Little Peep At These Challengers

Eye catchers: Those good-looking handmade taffeta comforts that are now selling for as low as $15.95 in the special sale that Walpole Brothers, at 587 Boylston Street, is having now. You'll probably meet up with endless things you'll need while in there . . . in the way of Kenwood blankets, lace cloths, bedspreads, luncheon sets, and so on. Those waffle-weave gloves at Jordan's with the wide cuffs of Irish crochet. Obviously for summer or cruise-wear, but if for the former, now is the time to pick them up. That is, if you want to be sure of them! The coral costume jewelry at Slattery's. Just like you used to wear when you were in the eighth grade! To say nothing of those mules up in Chandler's that you can really keep your feet in. Because they have real backs to them. And high heels, too. Which is something in this day!

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the program of his second pair of concerts (Jan. 22-23) as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos chose his own transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in B minor, Schumann's C major Symphony, Malipiero's Piano Concerto and Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole." In the concerto, which had its first American performance yesterday, the conductor once more acted as soloist while directing the orchestra.

Again the occasion was rather sensational. It was not merely that Mr. Mitropoulos appeared as conductor, transcriber and pianist; it was more what happened to the music under his direction. His transcription of Bach seemed unexceptionable, but the playing of it was quite un-Bachian. This was a romantic Bach, who sounded more like Wagner.

The symphony, similarly, took on some of the aspects of Gounod and even of Berlioz. Mr. Mitropoulos apparently wished to make clear to us that when Schumann wrote this work he was suffering from a severe mental struggle. In order to do this he played it spasmodically, with extraordinary distortions of tempi, phrasing and dynamics. One had to refer to the program to make sure this was the Schumann C major he was presenting.

The concerto served to reveal once more the varied accomplishments of Mr. Mitropoulos. His knowledge of the music he undertakes and his technical ability to make it sound as he wants it to sound, even while he is playing a solo piano part, can hardly be questioned. What does raise a question is the quality of the results he seeks and obtains. We hope to discuss this question in more detail later.

As for Malipiero's music, it need not detain us long. Its material is undistinguished, and there is nothing in the handling of it that makes us feel that the composition of the work was inevitable.

The orchestra played throughout with the utmost of virtuosity.

L. A. S.

Doll and Richards

H. Dudley Murphy is a solo exhibitor at Doll and Richards. There are scenes of Mexico and Puerto Rico in addition to several still-life paintings.

In depiction of flowers, comfortably arranged in deep, round vases, Mr. Murphy excels. He paints with a tidy, precise brush, attending to outlines and forms and colors. He relates what he sees with an attentive, patient eye, making no attempt to alter it with exaggerated or fanciful effect. His still-lifes are decorative pieces which bring a very naturalistic image of flowers to the wall or corner which they adorn. Mr. Murphy shows roses and delphinium, zinnias, peonies. The handsomest still-life to us seemed one entitled "Single Peonies." In these blossoms the painter seems to achieve most convincingly the sense of the living likeness.

Mr. Murphy's devotion to flowers follows him in his travels. The Mexican themes seem to favor gardens, and what he shows at Doll and Richards looks very inviting on a chill, gray, Boston day in January.

In another gallery there is a miscellany of water colors, including a luxuriant Macknight, a charming Benson still-life, a skillful Pavlosky.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

After many months out of films—one of his last appearances was as Bottom in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream"—James Cagney returns to the screen in "Great Guy." The title, the role and the story, which may be found collectively at the Keith Memorial Theater, are all particularly suited to the belligerent bad boy as his public likes him.

For he is the Jimmie of old. In keeping with the new Hollywood philosophy, however, he is for the law rather than agin it—an up and coming young deputy in the department of weights and measures. You've no idea of the excitements experienced by this band of sleuths in the course of apprehending the public enemies who stuff turkeys with lead weights, measure on phony scales, put strawberries in false-bottomed baskets and otherwise cheat the public.

Johnny Cave (Mr. Cagney) is an ex-prize fighter who still retains a penchant for tossing punches. To be quite frank, Mr. Cave has an unfortunate knack of leading with his chin, but because he is fundamentally a "right guy" who knows a thing or two about in-fighting, he finally manages to snare all the crooks, beat up the chief ward heeler and retrieve the affections of the young woman who deserted him when he persisted in going after her boss.

"Great Guy" is sure-fire, rough-tough drama, swiftly paced, and with plenty of wisecracks delivered in his casual, natural manner by Mr. Cagney. He is ably supported by Mae Clarke, Edward Brophy, James Burke, Robert Gleckler and Henry Kolker.

A new "March of Time" and news completes the program. J. D. B.

Holmes in Switzerland

"Down-to-Date Impressions of Switzerland" was the subject chosen last night by Burton Holmes, veteran traveler, in the third of his current series of talks given at the Repertory Theater under the auspices of the Boston University Women's Council.

Mr. Holmes dwelt not on the loveliness of Switzerland's lakes, as in his previous lectures on that country, but rather on life in the Swiss villages.

The lecture opened with scenes of the public markets in Lucerne. Mr. Holmes then took his audience on a brief excursion around Lake Lucerne, to Interlaken and to the winter playground of St. Moritz.

There were many excellent pictures of the Alps, accompanied by Mr. Holmes's vivid description of climbing feats. Contrasts of winter and summer scenes, and of the Swiss at work or play and the tourists, concluded the program.

The pictures, still and motion, were taken by Mr. Holmes. The plates were colored by Mildred Petry.

Next week: "Today's Paris and a Motor Tour over France."

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Price Range $2.00 to $15,000
Typical Items:
15th Century Koran, museum piece. Formerly $30,000 $15,000
Mosaic Tapestry (Photographed here). Formerly $1800 $900
Hand-painted Pictures, Omar Khayyam subjects. Formerly $500 $250
Large Wallhanging. Formerly $250 $125
Princess Bokhara Rug. Formerly $1125 $562.50
Ivory Inlaid Box. Formerly $20.00 $10.00
Small Filigree Bracelets. Formerly $20.00 $10.00
Small Inlaid Box. Formerly $7.00 $3.50
Kirman Needlework Hanging. Formerly $750.00 $375
Magnificent Brocade. Formerly $800.00 $400
FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Oils and Utilities Steady to Firm in Rather Irregular Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks as Whole Today Appear To Be Marking Time

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—With strikes and floods tempering market sentiment, stocks found the going a bit difficult today, although oils, utilities and specialties continued to find favor.

While buying ardor was lacking in most categories, a number of new post-depression highs were registered, and even the motors and steels exhibited resistance.

Transfers were around 1,000,000 shares.

Strike Being Watched

The General Motors unionization struggle was being watched closely with Wall Street still hoping a settlement will be reached before the controversy spread to other sectors.

Stocks received little help from bonds and commodities, the majority of which shuffled about unevenly.

Share gainers of fractions to 2 points during the greater part of the quiet two-hour session included Atlantic Refining, Barnsdall, Standard Oil of N. J., Amerada, Pure Oil, Consolidated Edison, North American, Container Corp., Mead Corp., United Electric Coal, Mohawk Carpet, Omnibus, United Paperboard, Penn-Dixie, Thompson-Starrett preferred, Johns-Manville, Howe Sound, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Delaware & Hudson and Southern Pacific.

Narrow were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe and Warner Bros.

In the background department were Westinghouse, Indian Refining, American Can, General Electric, J. I. Case, Deere, and Texas Corp.

Declaration of a 15-cent dividend by Armour & Co. failed to stimulate this stock.

Bonds Generally Easier

A few convertible liens emerged with gains today as the general run of corporate bonds moved fractionally lower.

U. S. Governments continued mixed, but the major trend was downward as it had been in recent sessions. Talk of an early move to cut excess reserves was held responsible for the general thinness of support. In the medium-term Treasury declines ranged from 1-32d to 6-32ds. Some of the long termers showed trifling gains.

Bidding in the rail group lacked spirit, although some low yielders like Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Union Pacific 3½s, and Santa Fe 4s scored moderate gains. Those of Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway were down a little.

Buyers paid higher prices for Pure Oil 4¼s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, Aanaconda Copper 4½s, and Consolidated Edison 3½s.

Foreign loans showed minor changes except French Government stamped 7½s, which fell 5 points on small transactions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A few oil shares edged higher in a mixed curb market today, but some recent favorites among the specialties swung into reverse.

Humble and Gulf Oil were up around a point, and International Petroleum, Leonard Oil and Sunray were fractionally higher. Utilities were uneven, with Niagara Hudson Power, United Gas and American Super Power showing slight gains, while Northern States Power "A" and American Gas & Electric were off slightly.

The high-priced Singer Manufacturing shares were off around 6 points in light volume and Pepperell was down about 2. Detroit Steel Products, Pan American Airways and American Cynamid "B" were lower.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 23	Last Jan. 22
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	69½	68½	68½	68½
19¾	9¾	Adams Express (.20b)	18½	18½	18½	18
36¾	17½	Adams Millis (1¾b)	36½	36½	36½	36
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	35	35	35	35
21¾	11¾	Advance Rumely	4¾	4	4¼	4
88½	58	Air Reduction (1¾)	78	78	78	78½
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾
8½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
61½	12¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	48	47¾	48	47
66½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	44	43¾	44	
40⅝	26½	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	38	37½	38	37½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	237½	237½	237½	236
20½	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜
81	35¾	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	82	82	82¼	82
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
8¾	4	Amal Leather	36¾	35¾	36¼	35¾
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
125½	78	Amerada (2)	49¼	47	47	47½
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	109¼	107½	109¼	107½
65½	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	100	100	100	101
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	40½	40¼	40½	40
137½	110	Am Can (4f)	72	72	72	
60¾	38	Am Car & Fdry	114½	112¾	112¾	114½
78¼	30	Am Chain (1b)	64	63¼	63¼	63¼
25½	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¼
32	16¾	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28½	28	28½	27¾
101	89	Am Cvs Sug 1pf (6)	32½	32½	32½	32½
8¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
60⅜	28¾	Am & For Pow pf	12½	12½	13¼	13⅜
22½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	67¼	66½	66½	67¼
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37
8¾	4¾	Am Hide & L	19¾	19½	19½	19
46	31⅜	Am Hide & L pf (3)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
51¾	27	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	45¾	45½	45½	45½
4⅜	2¼	Am Ice	80	49¾	50	50⅜
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	4½	4	4½	4
15½	9¾	Am International (.40b)	25	24¾	25	24¾
48¾	23¼	Am Locomotive	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3)	49	48	48¼	48¼
29½	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	118½	118½	118¼	117
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	23½	22¾	23¼	23¾
54⅞	27	Am Metal	12¾	12¼	12¾	12⅞
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	60¾	60	60¾	61
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	68¼	67¾	68¼	67⅜
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	83½	83½	83½	84½
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	27	26½	27	26⅝
28¾	18	Am Seating vte (2½b)	35	34¾	35	35⅜
45½	25	Am Shipbuilding (2)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
102	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	42	41	42	42
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	96¾	95¼	95¾	96¾
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	152	152	152	
64	20¼	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	106	104	106	106⅝
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	71⅜	70½	70½	72
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	26	26	26	26
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	54¼	54¼	54¼	54
26⅞	20⅝	Am S Tobacco (1f)	142	142	142	142⅜
190⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25⅝	25	25	25
102½	97	Am Tobacco (5)	183½	183⅜	183⅜	183
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98	97½	97½	98
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	98½	97¾	97¾	98
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	18¼	18	18⅛	18⅛
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4b)	14	13½	14	13¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	75¾	74½	75¾	76
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
55⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	51¼	51¼	51¼	
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	55½	54½	54½	55
43	9	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	23¼	22½	23¼	22½
7	3	Andes Coper	108	108	108	108
50	37	A P W Paper	33	33	33	
7¾	4⅜	Archer Daniels (2f)	10	9¾	9⅞	10
84	68¼	Armour Ill	42½	42½	42½	42½
18¾	7½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
22½	8½	Arnold Constable (½)	89½	89½	89½	
27⅞	12¾	Artloom Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
88½	59	Asso Dry oGods	16¾	16¼	16¼	17
107	90¾	Atchison T&SF (2b)	21½	21½	21¾	21
49	21⅜	Atchison pf (5)	75½	74⅝	74⅝	75½
54¾	13½	Atl Coast Line (1b)	103	102⅞	102⅞	103
35⅛	26¾	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	46¾	46	46¾	46⅝
118	104	Atl Refining (1f)	42½	42¼	42¼	42⅜
84	48	Atl Refining pf (4)	35¾	34⅜	35⅝	34¼
30½	14	Atlas Powder (2f)	115	115	115	
54¼	26½	Atlas Tack (1)	82¼	81½	81½	
46½	29½	Auburn Auto	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	32½	32	32	31½
		Austin Nichols A	41	41	41	40¾
			8¾	8½	8½	8½

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
9¼	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	93	93	93	92½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23⅜	21½	22¼	22⅜
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	38⅞	36½	36⅝	37¼
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42	42	42	42
106	108	Bangor & A pf (5)	106	105½	105½	105½
38½	21	Barber Co (.45b)	39	38½	38½	39
28¼	14⅛	Barber Bros	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	31
28¼	14⅞	Barnsdall A (10b)	24½	24	24½	24
42	41¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	108	108	108	108
105	100	Badker Bros pf n	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
16¼	13½	Beatrice Cr pf 5%w	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼
33⅞	21⅝	Belding Hem (1)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
23¼	20	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
115	104	Beneficial Ind Ln (.45b)	27¾	27⅜	27¾	27¾
72	48	Best & Co (2½f)	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (11.25b)	58	58	58	59
26	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	79¾	78¼	78½	79⅜
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19⅝
24	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
37¾	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	25¾	25¾	25½	25⅝
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	36⅜	36	36	35½
47	39	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	45	44¾	44¾	44⅞
32¾	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	26½	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
11½	6	Boston & Maine	80	80	80	80
5½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	9	8¾	8¾	9
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	4	4	4	4
64¾	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	19½	19	19	19¼
60½	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	55½	55	55½	55½
58¼	41	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	47	46½	47	46¾
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	50¼	49¾	50	50½
22¾	8¼	Brunswick Balke	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
23¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	22½	22	22¼	22¼
21	8⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
35½	23¾	Bullard (1¾b)	10¾	10½	10⅞	10⅜
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	43⅜	42¾	42⅞	43½
35⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	58	57¼	57½	57½
31¾	14⅛	Bush Term (h)	34½	34	34	34¼
16⅞	7⅝	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9½
33¼	29⅜	Butler (.60b)	32	31	32	31
6¾	2⅝	Butler pf (1½)	14	14	14	14½
29⅛	16½	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	30	30	30	30¼
88½	54½	Byers	71¼	71⅛	71⅜	71½
33¾	22	Byers pf	31½	31	31⅛	31½
		Byron Jackson (1f)	89¾	89	89	89

—C—

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	44½	43¼	43¾	44¾
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	3	2⅞	3	3
16½	6	Calmuet & Hecla (⅝b)	18	12½	17½	17⅞
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33¼	33	33¼	33¼
30¾	10¾	Canada Dry a	31⅛	30¾	31	31
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	60	60	60	60
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (1b)	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
53	45¼	Capital Adm pf (3)	51	51	51	51
103¾	91	Caro C&O st (5)	105	104	104	104
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.35a)	8	7¾	8	7¾
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	159	159	159	161
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	129	129	129	129
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	98	96½	98	96
116	106	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30¾	30¼	30¾	30⅝
37½	25⅞	Celanese pf (7)	107¾	107¾	107¾	
9⅛	6⅝	Central Aguirre (1½f)	35½	35	35½	36
23½	23½	Central Foundry	11¾	10⅞	11¼	11⅜
8¾	8¼	CentVioleta Sugar	22	22	22	21⅞
72⅛	57½	Certain-Teed	19¾	18⅞	19⅜	18¾
38¾	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	74½	71¼	74	71½
77¾	51	Champion P & F (1)	51⅜	51	51⅜	51½
4¼	2¾	Chesa & Ohio (2.80f)	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	67⅛
27⅞	1¼	Chi & El Ill pf (3)	11¼	10⅝	11	10⅝
14⅝	4	Chi & Gt West (h)	31½	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜
32½	25⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
2¾	1½	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
5⅞	2¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
29¼	4¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
24⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14	14	14	14
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	31⅜	30	30½	30⅝
8	1½	Chi Rit P (h)	70	69¾	70	70
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
30¼	17⅜	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7⅝	7	7	7
14⅜	7	Chickasha Cot O	8¾	7½	7½	7¾
138¾	85½	Childs Company	21	20¾	21	21¼
23	15¼	Chrysler (12b)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
23¼	20	City Ice & Fuel (2)	122¾	121	122⅝	121⅞
44½	23	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	27¾	27⅜	27¾	27¾
22¼	4¾	Clty Stores	36	36	36	36½
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	10¾	10½	10⅝	10¼
21¾	13	Climate-Palm-P (1½f)	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅝
66¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
49	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
36½	19	Colo & Southern	46¾	46½	46¾	47
37¾	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	28	28	28	28
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
84⅝	44	Columbia C vtc (4f)	377¾	377¾	377¾	
128	100¼	Comm Credit (4f)	123¾	123¾	123¾	38
91¾	55	Comm Credit pf (4¼a)	68¾	66½	66½	66
24⅝	14½	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	111	111	111	
5⅝	2¼	Comm Solvents (.60f)	78½	78	76½	75¼
82	59¼	Comwith & So	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
15½	7	Comwith & S pf (3)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
44½	30⅞	Conde Nast Pub	72¼	72¼	72¼	71¼
25¾	16	Congoleum Nairn (1.80f)	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
9¼	2	Congress Cigar (2b)	39¼	40	40	40¼
37⅞	12¼	Consol Coal vtc	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
4	1	Consol Coal pf vtc	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2f)	37	36½	36⅝	36⅞
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	14	13	14	13¾
9¾	3½	Consol Laundries	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾
17⅛	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
16⅝	10¼	Consol Oil pf n (8)	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅝
10¾	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
28½	15¾	Container n (1.20)	40	39¾	40	
35⅝	10¾	Cont Baking A	29¾	28½	28½	28
4	1¾	Cont Baking B	35½	35½	35½	35½
87¼	63¾	Cont Can (3f)	43¾	43¾	44	43¾
18½	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	66¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
53	45¼	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
4	2¼	Cont Motors	4	4	4	4
32⅝	28¼	Cont Oil (1f)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	25	Cont Steel (1)	44½	43⅞	44½	44½
31½	25½	Corn Exchange (3)	31½	31½	31½	31½
83¼	63¾	Corn Products (3f)	70¾	69¾	70	70¾
56	24	Cotir	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
80½	24	Crane Co	8	7¾	8	7¾
35¾	18¾	Crosley Radio (1¾b)	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
53¾	43¾	Crown Cork & S (3)	53	52¾	53	53¼
19¾	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	25½	25⅛	25½	25⅝
54¾	26	Crucible Steel	91	91	92¼	90¾
3⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	23¾	22½	23¾	23⅝
20	9	Cuba Rr pf	58½	57¾	58¾	57⅞
2⅝	⅛	Cuban Am Sug	3¾	2¾	3¾	3¾
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	15½	15¼	15½	15⅝
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	12	12	12	12
9¼	4	Curtis-Wright	42	42	42	42
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright (.50b)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
			7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
			21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾

—D—

108¾	82	Deere & Co	122	122	122½	123½
32¾	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	29½	29½	29½	30
54⅞	36¾	Del & Hudson	51½	50½	51½	52¼
21¾	14⅜	Del Lack & W	9	9	9	9⅛
18	8	Denver R G pf (h)	18¾	18½	18¾	18⅞
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	144	144	144	144
68	48	Devoe & Ray (5f)	67¼	67¼	67¼	

—E—

13⅜	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
185	156	EastmanKodak (8f)	178	172½	172½	172½
47½	30⅜	Eitingon Cchild	13	12¾	13	13
115	110¼	Elec Auto-Lt pf (2.40f)	42¾	42¾	43	43
17⅜	10	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111¾	111¾	111¼	111½
7¾	5	Elec Boat (.60b)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
28⅞	6¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
55½	40¼	Elec Pow & Lt	23¾	22½	23½	23½
1⅝	⅞	Elec Stto Battery (2¾b)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
6¼	1½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	
29½	22¾	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	7¾	7	7¾	7½
57	53½	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	28¼	27¾	28¼	27¾
16½	7½	Endicott Johnson (3)	57½	57½	57½	
10⅞	8¼	Engineers Pub S	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
18¼	11	Equitable Offi Bg (.20b)	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
34¼	16	Erie RR	15½	15½	15½	15¾
15⅞	12	Erie RR 1pf	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½
40⅞	23½	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13½	13½	13¾	14
8¼	4¾	Evans Products (1f)	31¼	31	31¼	31
		Exchange Buffet	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾

—F—

5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
25	8½	Fairbanks pf	23½	22½	22½	23¾
71¾	34¼	Fairbanks Morse (1f)	69	68½	68½	68¾
210¼	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	204	204	204	205½
61½	31⅝	Fajardo Sugar (2)	64¼	61	61½	64¼
27¾	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	28	28	28	28½
12¼	7¾	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10
3	2½	Fed Water Serv	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
49¾	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	45¾	45	45¼	44⅝
36¼	24¾	Firestone T & R (2)	34½	34⅛	34¼	34¼
58⅝	40	First Nat Stores (2½f)	45	30½	30½	30½
30½	25½	Flinkote Co (1)	43¾	43	43¼	43¼
11¾	3⅞	Florsheim Shoe A (1f)	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾
18⅞	10⅞	Follansbee B (h)	48½	30	30	30
45⅞	24⅛	Food Machin (1)	49½	48¾	48¾	49½
56¾	45	Foster-Wheeler	50	50	50	49
		Florence-Stove (4¼b)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
35⅝	23½	Francisco Sugar	72	71	71¾	71
63½	31½	Freeport Sulphur (1)	29¾	29	29¾	29¾
		Fuller 2pf	43½	43½	43½	44½

—G—

7⅜	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
15½	4¾	Gar Wood Ind (.55b)	18⅝	18½	18½	18
14⅜	8½	Gen Am Inv (¾b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
76	42¼	Gen Am Trans (3b)	79	79	79	78
20	10¾	Gen Baking (.80f)	18	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
28	8¾	Gen Cable	28	28	28	28
60⅝	17	Gen Cable A	58	58	58	58
128¾	70½	Gen Cable pf (7g)	122	122	122	
59	49	Gen Cigar (.40f)	52¼	51¾	52¼	52
55	34½	Gen Electric (1f)	63¾	62	63¼	64
44	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	43	42⅝	43¼	43
71	14	Gen Gas & E A	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
70½	58	Gen Gas & E cv pf	64	62¼	64	63½
77	53⅞	Gen Motors (4½b)	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	64⅝
123⅛	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	122	121¼	121½	121⅞
72	38	Gen Print Ink (5b)	71	70¾	70¾	71
6¾	3½	Gen Pub Service	5⅝	5	5¼	5⅝
57	32¼	Gen Ry Signal (1)	62	61	61	62
4⅞	2	Gen Realty	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
31¾	26½	Gen Realty pf	47	47	47	47¾
71	32¼	Gen Refract (¼b)	67⅞	67⅜	67½	68¼
89	32¼	Gen Steel Cas pf	83	81	82½	81¾
31¾	17	Gen Thea Eq (2b)	33½	32¼	33⅛	32¼
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	18½	17¾	18	18¼
27½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	22½	22⅛	23¼	22⅛
92	84	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86
56	52½	Glidden pf (2¼)	48	47¾	48	47½
17¾	3½	Gobel Adolf	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
10¼	6¼	Goebel Brew (.20f)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
35½	13⅜	Goodrich (1b)	15½	15⅛	15½	15¼
31⅝	21⅝	Goodyear	33	33	33	33⅛
116½	72	Goodyear $7 pf (4)	33¼	32

Business and Industry

Consumers' Buying Exceeds Previous Week and 1935 Period

Commerce and Finance

Nystrom Sees Stores Saving Billion by Vocational Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Vocational training for the personnel of America's department stores would tend to reduce costs of distribution, raise the living standards of employees in retail businesses and provide consumers with more efficient services, according to a symposium on "preparing the retailer of tomorrow," which accompanied the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Retail Drygoods Association here.

Speakers emphasized in closing sessions of the convention yesterday that co-operation between business and public educational institutions was vitally necessary if the training program which had received impetus from recent federal legislation were to produce the most effective results.

Could Save $1,000,000,000

"If through the establishment of a proper system of vocational training the costs of distribution could be reduced by as little as 10 per cent, that would amount in a normal year to a saving of more than $1,000,000,000," suggested Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, president of Limited Price Variety Stores, Inc., and professor at New York University. "The consuming public has much to gain from a widespread improvement in the increased knowledge and skill of distributors.

"In this country there are more than 1,600,000 retail stores, and nearly 4,000,000 retail employees. Thus the problem of proper retail training is of large scope, since it is directed toward increasing the efficiency of millions of workers.

"The practical value and application of the training to be worked out and developed during the next few years must depend in large measure upon the support given the movement by retailers themselves."

Dr. Alexander Massell, principal of the Central High School, at Albany, N. Y., even went as far as to say that state and city educational organizations were prepared to expand their services "only with the co-operation of business," and that the direction of growth of such services would be dictated by the interest shown in particular industries.

Object to Give Student Job

The ultimate object of vocational training was to place the student in a job, and obviously industry held the key to giving him one, Dr. Massell said. Whether it was the delicatessen business or butcher shops, the schools could provide trained workers, and would provide them if interest were aroused, according to Dr. Massell, who added that just at the present time the footwear industry appeared likely to win the most recognition from educators.

Speakers described individual ability of retail employees as "very low," a condition brought about by low standards of admission to employment and low rewards afterwards.

"It should be the ambition of the industry to raise the standard of living of its employees, to attract a better quality of worker to the ranks," proposed Allen C. Duncan, an Albany, N. Y., merchant. "This would mean higher wages and increased costs unless offset by increased sales and reduction of losses attributed to inefficiency. Increasing the efficiency and productive powers of employees through proper training would be a step in the right direction."

Benefits already realized from a training program offered in the schools of Plainfield, N. J., were described by Danial Eisenberg, general manager of Tepper Brothers, a Plainfield store. Many students have been employed in the organization with encouraging results, he said.

"We are willing to lend ourselves to support such a movement by using our store as a practical classroom," Mr. Eisenberg continued. "Educators in turn have helped us to solve our problems of personnel training and education."

An attendance of 5200 persons was reported for the association's five-day convention, which went through 35 sessions and heard 170 speakers. Officials said the record was the highest since 1929.

New Officers of National Association of Manufacturers

Upper, Left to Right—C. M. Chester, Chairman of General Foods Corporation, Former President of the National Association of Manufacturers, Elected Chairman; William B. Warner, President of McCall Company, Chairman of Executive Committee of American Woolen Company, Elected President of the Association. Lower, Left to Right—S. Clay Williams, Former Administrator of the National Recovery Act, Chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., Elected Second Vice-President; Thomas E. Wilson, Chairman of the Board of Wilson & Co., Elected First Vice-President; Walter J. Kohler, Former Governor of Wisconsin, President of Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis., Elected Third Vice-President

Retail Business Up 10 to 18 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Variable kinds of weather during the past week offered but feebie resistance to the stronger forward movement of the retail trade, according to the weekly survey by Dun & Bradstreet. In distribution, the previous slack was tightened, as wide sweeps of temperature uncovered needs through the entire range of offerings.

Diversity of demand, continues the report, enabled the trade to make a better showing than for the week preceding. Needs ranged from protective raincoverings to winter merchandise in the snowbound districts, with special promotions bolstering volume in areas where mild weather prevailed.

Special Sales

"Markdown sales of women's heavy apparel and men's overcoats were more numerous, but the imminence of higher prices limited such clearances," the report says. "Home furnishings, rugs, furniture, radios, luggage and jewelry contributed to the enlarged total. Sheets, bedspreads, blankets and dress fabrics dominated the January "white sales," which some stores were unable to feature this year because of shortness of stocks.

"Floods, rain, snow, and blizzards combined to the advantage of retail distribution," continues the report, "as most of the key cities reported an increase of 2 to 5 per cent for the week.

"Improvement was uninterrupted in the New England States, where the total of the year preceding was passed by 15 to 20 per cent. Although some of the large centers showed gains up to 25 per cent from last year's, the East averaged 10 to 15 per cent.

"Uncertainty of employment conditions in some of the industrial areas of the Middle West retarded the rise in retail sales, but the margin over 1936 was widened to 10 to 16 per cent. As movements of shoppers were hindered by icy streets and highways, the increase for the Northwest was held down to 8 to 12 per cent.

Wholesale Buyers Active

"The South failed to regain much of the loss of the week previous, and the advantage over a year ago was shortened to 10 to 14 per cent. In the Southwest the recovery was stronger, going to 15 to 25 per cent. Another blizzard and the unsettled strike hampered the Pacific coast, but sales were up 8 to 12 per cent.

"More trade shows and additional spring merchandise exhibits brought another influx of buyers to the leading wholesale markets this week: Women's wear and dress accessories continued to dominate activity, as retailers were eager to cover their needs fully.

"Interest was equally strong in men's clothing, infants' wear, lamps, curtains, draperies, furniture, floor coverings, glass, china, and cotton goods. With orders in some divisions rising as much as 40 to 60 per cent, estimated wholesale volume for the week ranged from 20 to 35 per cent larger than a year ago," concludes the report.

Gets Treasury Post

© Underwood

Roswell Magill

Professor of Law at Columbia University, Named Under-Secretary of the Treasury

Armour & Company Declares a 15-Cent Dividend on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Armour & Co. at its annual meeting declared a common stock dividend of 15 cents a share. This is the first dividend in 11 years but is not designated as a quarterly dividend. Payment is to be made March 15 to stock of record February 25. It will reach about 40,000 stockholders and will total $609,835.

A dividend of $1 was paid in 1926 and was paid on the old Class A common stock which was exchanged for new common in 1934.

The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 and $1.75, respectively, on the $6 prior-preferred and 7 per cent preferred stocks, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

All officers were re-elected.

R. H. Cabell, president, said after the meeting:

"This declaration of a dividend on the common was warranted, in the opinion of the board, by our results for the last two years and thus far in the current year and by the financial condition of the company.

"Needless to say, this action by the board is an achievement toward which the management and the board of directors have been working diligently. We have the support and co-operation of a great majority of the stockholders who two years ago approved a plan for reorganization of the company's financial structure, and this reorganization was largely responsible for the favorable action the board was able to take."

Montreal Curb Seat Sale

MONTREAL—A seat on the Montreal Curb Market sold last week at a price of $20,000, up $500 from the previous sale. The last sale was made on Jan. 8 this year, at a price of $19,500.

Roswell Magill Under-Secretary Of the Treasury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Nomination of Roswell Magill to be the Under-secretary of the Treasury brings a nonpolitical figure to one of the most difficult and important posts in the "little cabinet." It is a position which Ogden Mills served, 1927-32, before succeeding Andrew W. Mellon as Secretary, and one which the New Deal has had difficulty in keeping permanently filled.

Already, under Mr. Roosevelt, there have been two resignations, that of Dean Acheson, who could not get along with the Administration policy expressed in the Gold Act, while Thomas J. Coolidge, the latest incumbent, is rumored to have taken issue with federal fiscal policies when passage of the Bonus Act was in sight. Mr. Coolidge quit about a year ago and since then the important post has been vacant.

Has Treasury Experience

Mr. Magill, 41, born at Auburn, Ill., is a quiet, kindly, scholarly personality, who commands the highest admiration for personality and ability from his associates. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1916, in time to enter the army, married two years later, and in 1920 received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence at the University of Chicago. He has two children.

Mr. Magill started life as a lawyer was admitted to the Illinois bar, and at the same time, gratified his fondness for the academic life by teaching at the University of Chicago. In 1924 he came to Columbia University where he became a full professor of law in 1927.

Mr. Magill's experience with the Treasury started as a special attorney in 1923, and by 1925 he was chief attorney to the department, his specialty being in the tax field. For a period in 1928-29 Mr. Magill served as adviser to a Puerto Rican Tax Commission. In 1933 he came back intermittently to Washington from Columbia University as an assistant to the Secretary on tax matters. He has a long list of learned and technical publications written in connection with his university work and dealing for the most part with tax matters, upon which he is an authority.

Studied British System

One of Mr. Magill's jobs in Wasnington in 1934 was assistance in drafting the 1934 revenue act, containing for the first time the graduation of corporation taxes according to size. It was part of Mr. Magill's job to appear before Congressional committees in support of the measure, which provoked strong controversy at the time. After that battle, Mr. Magill joined in a study of the British tax system for the Treasury and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mrs. Katherine Magill, known as "Kitty" by friends, was a fellow student in the University of Chicago Law School and has also been admitted to practice law. Those who know the Under Secretary-designate have high regard for his ability and conscientiousness, and feel that the Treasury has rarely had the services of one with such a wide range of experience and training.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The number of British economic indices which are reaching new high records is a reflection of the more mature stage of the British recovery movement compared with that of the United States, where the more immediate mile stone insight is 1929 levels. Perhaps the most spectacular increase in Britain is in electricity output, which in November of this year reached 234 per cent of the monthly average for 1929. Of the 14 subsidiary indices which make up the Economist index of business activity, 9 are above 1929 levels, and only two, for movement of merchandise on railways and for exports of British Manufactures, are substantially below 1929 levels.

On December 14, the day of the monthly count, British employment reached yet another high record, with 11,132,000 insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 in employment. The number of unemployed was slightly higher than in November, at 1,628,719, but this was nearly a quarter of a million less than a year earlier, and was affected by a seasonal increase in unemployment among agricultural workers, who are now insured against unemployment.

Labor Figures Best

These monthly figures are subject to accidental conditions on the day of the count; a more accurate indication of trends of employment and unemployment over a longer period is provided by the annual figures of the Ministry of Labor showing insured and employed persons by industries at the end of June. A distinction is made between expanding and contracting industries, defined as those employing more or less than in the base year, 1923. The Ministry's index shows the following changes in employment in a few of the largest industries. (In each case June 1923 is taken as 100).

	1929	1932	1936
Expanding:			
Distributive	137	149	161
Building	127	106	152
Gener'l Engineering	106	77	102
Contracting:			
Coalmining	74	53	53
Cotton	109	80	80
Wool	85	71	82

The swings of the trade cycle over the last 13 years are illustrated by the following changes in employment for all industries and services lumped together.

	Change in Employment	
	Increase	Decrease
1923-29	1,033,660	
1929-32		963,340
1932-36	1,664,169	
1923-36	1,734,480	

Of this 13-year increase, nearly half was in the transport and distributive trades, one third in manufacturing industry, one sixth in building and contracting. Increases in other activities were offset by a decrease of over half a million in mining and quarrying. Over the period the expanding industries employed roughly 2,700,000 more workers, and the contracting employed roughly 1,000,000 less. The increase in insured working population during the same period was about 2,000,000. The economic system was thus within 300,000 of absorbing during the 13 years the total of 1,000,000 who lost work plus the 2,000,000 new workers.

More Find Work

During the year ended June, 1936, some 880,000 more persons found work. The year 1936 was a period of rising wages and of rising wage rates in many industries, and the majority of the advantages secured by labor did not involve any long drawn out strikes. Figures published by the Ministry of Labor show that during the first 11 months of the year the full-time wage rates of 3,520,000 workers were increased at a weekly cost of about £422,000; whereas reductions in wage rates were negligible. And yet strikes, as measured by duration in working days lost, were less important in 1936 than in 1935. Collective bargaining between labor and employers produced satisfactory results.

Figures just published by the Ministry of Health indicate that so far there has been no reduction in actual building. By far the majority of houses have been built by private builders, without government subsidy, and it is in this section that the decline was anticipated; but figures to the end of September, 1936, produce no evidence. And the number of houses built by local authorities with benefit of subsidy are increasing, and may be expected to maintain a higher rate for some years to come. Figures below show the number of houses built during the last four years:

Year to end Sept.	No in '000s Public with Subsidy	Private without Subsidy	Total ind'ng Others
1933	48	167	218
1934	50	258	314
1935	33	278	318
1936	64	274	340

Building Seen Rising

Buildings of subsidized houses by local authorities is expected to increase as efforts are made to abolish existing overcrowding, as defined in the recent Overcrowding Act. Doubts have been expressed of the efficacy of this act, but the Minister's rough estimate that 200,000 houses will be needed to correct the existing position, let alone prevent future overcrowding is taken as a minimum.

At present therefore the position from the economic point of view, may be set fair; but if an economic crisis were to develop the building of private houses might very rapidly fall short of the volume indicated by plans approved. No crisis is anticipated at present.

An economic sign post of major importance is the trend of prices, particularly of products, used for industrial raw materials or crude foodstuffs. The Economist index of sterling prices of primary products shows an increase of 27 per cent during the past year, of which increase more than half was recorded in the last two months of 1936.

Business Failure Rise on Recovery Tide Paradoxical

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Observers are contemplating the paradox of an increase in business failures riding the recovery tide.

In the week ended Jan. 14 the number of failures swelled to 186, highest since June 18, when 192 were recorded, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the previous week there were 177, in the like week a year ago 241.

What does this mean? As some see it, the upturn in total failures and the fact insolvencies increased in four out of the five major trade groups is symptomatic of two things.

First, they say, it serves to illuminate the fact more people have been going into business. Second, in some measure it may point to a tossing off of the restraints born of depression.

As the new year dawned there were about 2,045,000 business concerns in the United States, an increase of more than 46,000 over the preceding year and about 85,000 more than the total in existence at the bottom of the depression.

When business toppled, profits withered. Weak concerns were driven to the wall. Strong units tightened belts. Wages and other costs were cut. Where possible interest charges and other overhead were slashed.

In 1936 retail and manufacturing failures dropped 20 per cent under the previous year, wholesale nearly 7 per cent. Construction insolvencies were down 26, in sevice enterprises 17 per cent.

For the latest week the retail division was the only one in which casualties did not increase.

$75,000,000 Utility Bond Issue Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Northern States Power Company of Minnesota, a member of the Standard Gas and Electric System, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering an issue of $75,000,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent series, due in 1967, and 275,000 shares of no-par value cumulative preferred stock, $5 series.

The proposed new securities are to be issued solely to refund and discharge outstanding securities of the declarant and a predecessor company, the St. Paul Gas Light Company, it was stated, and will, together with a reclassification of outstanding common and preferred stock, materially simplify the company's capital structure.

The company further contemplates dissolution of the following subsidiary companies: Citizens' Light, Heat and Power Company, Northern States Securities Corporation, Red River Power Company, St. Cloud Public Service Company, St. Cloud Water Power Company and Union Light, Heat and Power Company.

It is proposed to reclassify into 4,000,000 shares of no-par value common stock with a stated capital of $90,000,000, the following outstanding securities: 391,077 shares of 7 per cent $100-par value cumulative preferred stock, 391,099 shares of 6 per cent $100-par value cumulative preferred stock, 341,551 shares of $100-par value Class A common and 729,166 1-3 shares of $10-par value Class B common stock. The total par value of these stocks is $119,664,363.33, which compares with the new stated value of $90,000,000 for the proposed reclassified no-par common stock.

Factory Work Is Put at 106 P. C. Of 1929 Levels

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment among factories reporting to the National Association of Manufacturers at the end of 1936 stood at 106.1 per cent of 1929 levels, William B. Warner, president, told the new board of the association today.

Mr. Warner pointed out, however, the figure did not necessarily apply to all industry, in as much as the survey made by the association did not take into consideration businesses forced out during the depression and which had not been reestablished.

The association in annual meeting elected C. M. Chester, chairman of General Foods Corporation and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, chairman; William B. Warner, president of McCall Company, chairman of the executive committee of American Woolen Co., president; Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Wilson & Co., first vice president; S. Clay Williams, former administrator of the NRA, chairman of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. of Winston Salem, N. C., second vice president, and Walter J. Kohler, former Governor of Wisconsin, and president of Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis., third vice president.

The first session of the new board was devoted to formulation of plans for working out the "declaration of principles" adopted last December. These stressed the necessity for reducing industrial unemployment, curbing depression effects, creating economic security for the individual, and eliminating child labor and sweatshops.

"Returns from plants employing 2,689,000 persons, approximately a third of those within the manufacturing industry," Mr. Warner said after the session, "showed unemployment was 106.1 per cent of 1929 levels. These figures include the entire automobile industry, which reported employment as 16 per cent above 1929, and the steel industry, where employment was up 1.4 per cent. . . ."

Having determined where employment has increased, Warner said, the next step was to find out where unemployment still exists "so that the entire country can concentrate its efforts in that direction." To obtain this information, he asserted, a federal census of the unemployed "is absolutely essential."

"I am confident," he said, "that with this basic information and with the sympathetic co-operation of all groups within the country, we could do much toward diminishing unemployment during the present year."

Shell Completes Program Of Reorganization in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shell Union Oil Corporation has completed a reorganization and expansion of its marketing structure in its direct sales territory on the eastern seaboard, according to L. T. Kittinger, vice-president of marketing.

Several new head office sales departments have been created in New York, and four new division offices established, in Albany, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., Hartford, Conn., and Portland, Maine. C. E. Smith, formerly southern division manager at Charlotte, N. C., was named sales manager.

Most important of new products to be marketed are a complete line of naphthas and solvents for use in plant manufacture, dry cleaning and other industrial processes. Liquefied petroleum gases and special by-products will also be introduced by Shell in the eastern market.

Western Mining Leaps Ahead Under Rising Metal Prices

DENVER (AP)—Western mining, not only in gold and silver but in copper, lead and zinc as well, is leaping ahead under the acceleration of rising metal prices.

Employment in the mines of virtually every western metal-producing state is mounting to the highest mark in several years, a survey shows. Pay boosts have been announced and pay rolls are expanding.

Properties that have been shut down since mining touched rock bottom are reopening.

Gold receipts at the Denver mint last year—$58,494,446—jumped 12 per cent above the 1935 figure with the December intake of $9,111,751 the largest monthly deposit in the 32-year-old history of the federal treasure house.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 23
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

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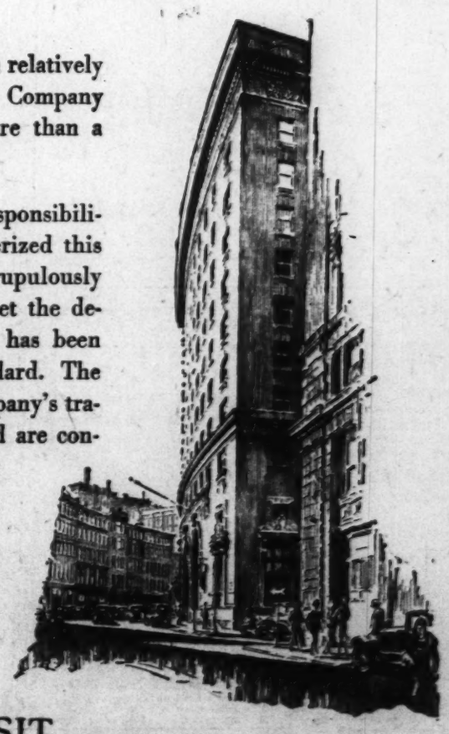

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Veteran Netminders of Hockey League Dropping by Wayside—College Sixes Tied

Goaltending Becomes Hazardous Vocation

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The day following the recent Bruin-Toronto game both teams practiced at the Boston Garden. During the workout of the latter team, King Clancy, retired defenseman and now taking life easy at the expense of the team, kept up a running fire of talk with the "railbirds" and some of the Bruins.

To Eddie Shore he remarked, "Shore, we made a mistake in this game. We should have been goaltenders, they last forever." In some instances it would seem that goalies do have a longer life in the game, but it is not always so.

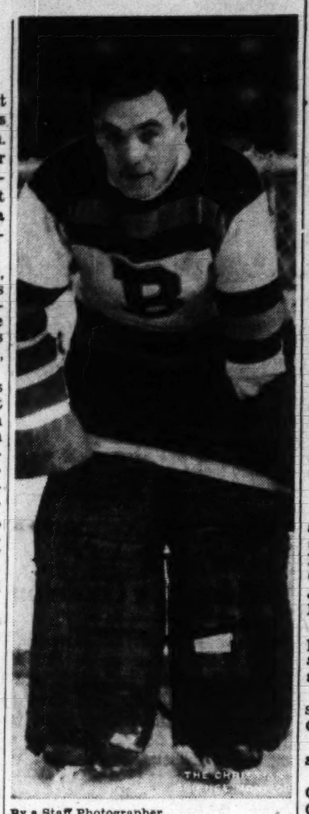
The changes in goaltenders this season has been unequaled. First came the release of the veteran George Hainsworth by the Leafs in favor of Hal Broda, youngster purchased from the Detroit minor-league team. Then followed the injury to Roy Worters of the Americans and the recent retirement, temporarily at least, of Alex Connell.

This so-called wide-open hockey seems to be mowing down the goalies. The pressure is tremendous and the days of shutouts, such as Hainsworth enjoyed with Canadiens in 1929, when he kept the opposition from scoring in 22 games, are gone. Tending the nets today is more like facing the firing squad.

In the olden days of the Paddy Morans, Clint Benedicts, Georges Vezinas and others, goalies were everlasting. There came another decade of great goalies, such as Connell, Jakie Forbes, Chuck Gardiner, Hainsworth, Tiny Thompson, John Ross Roach and Roy Worters, some of them still playing.

But from now on, with the evolution of hockey from individual ability and carefully worked-out plays to harum-scarum speed and more speed, the goalie is a sorely pressed martyr. Goals today are not scored so much on the cleverness of the attacker as the mistakes of the defenders. The goalie no longer concentrates upon studying the habits of various attackers, he must study the mistakes of his own teammates.

With Worters out of action, few people realize that the youthful-appearing Thompson is the oldest goalie in point of service now performing in the National League.



By a Staff Photographer

Tiny Thompson

This automatically makes Thompson a veteran, but by veteran we do not mean a bewhiskered old-timer. He came to the Bruins with Cooney Weiland from Minneapolis in the fall of the 1928-29 season.

Before reporting to Art Ross, the two recruits, new to Ross, new to the league and new to the city, held a bewildered conference on the Boston Common. They were somewhat timid about their new assignment and the prospects, but finally mustered courage and Boston hockey fans never knew how close these two came to skipping town.

North American Figure Skating At Boston Arena

The North American figure skating championships have been awarded to the Skating Club of Boston, and will be held in the Boston Arena on Feb. 26 and 27.

The North American figure skating championships are held every two years, alternately in Canada and the United States, under the joint sanction of the figure skating department of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada and the United States Figure Skating Association.

Competitors from each country are chosen by committees from each country, usually three from each country in the different events, such choice being principally based on the showing of entrants in the respective national championships to be held this year in Chicago on Feb. 12 and 13, for the United States, and in Montreal for Canada on Feb. 19 and 20.

Committees

The United States committee consists of Harold G. Storke of Boston as chairman, Charles M. Rotch and Bedell H. Harned of New York. The Canadian committee is made up of John Z. Machado of Toronto and Norman V. S. Gregory of Montreal.

The events to be skated and the present holders of the championships (won in Montreal in 1935) are:

Ladies' Singles—Constance WilsonISamuel of the Toronto Skating Club.

Men's Singles—Montgomery Wilson of the Toronto Skating Club.

Pairs—Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill of the Skating Club of Boston.

Fours—Mrs. Elmore Davis, Prudence Holbrook, Melville Rogers and Guy Owen of the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa.

This is the four which made such a sensational hit at the carnival held by the Skating Club of Boston last spring, when they skated under the name of "The Ottawa Four."

Connaught Trophy

Incidentally, the fours competition, besides being for the championship of North America, is also for the Connaught Trophy, a cup donated in 1912 by his Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada, as a perpetual trophy open to competition by teams of four consisting of two ladies and two men from any amateur skating club in Canada or the United States.

Under the system of choosing competitors outlined above, the finest skaters of Canada and the United States are brought together for this event, resulting in the keenest competition and in a colorful skating spectacle.

An innovation this year is the adoption of the open marking system of judging, used for the first time in a large competition at the Olympic Winter Games in Germany last winter. Under the old system, each judge kept his own record privately of his marks for each event and the progress of competitors could not be definitely determined by spectators until the final results were posted at the end of the competition.

Under the open marking system, as each competitor skates, the different judges hold up a large card easily visible to the onlookers on which the judges' marks for that competitor are plainly marked. Spectators are thus enabled to follow closely the progress of the competition, which adds greatly to the interest in the event as a contest, aside from its attractiveness as a skaing show.

Hefty Hogan··· —By Pap'

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Pap
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Bruins' Alumni To Face Their Old Alma Mater

Garden Lineup Tomorrow

Boston Bruins		N. Y. Americans
Beattie, lw		rw, Carr
Smith, c		c, Chapman
Clapper, rw		lw, Schriner
Portland, ld		rd, Shields
Shore, rd		ld, Mufray
Thompson, g		g, Chabot

Bruins Alternates—Jerwa, Hollett, F. Cook, Weiland, Goldsworthy, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, O'Neil.

Americans Alternates—Graham, Jenkins, Emms, Wiseman, Anderson, Cunningham, Cotton, Stewart, Lamb.

Fiery Red Dutton and his Bruin alumni team provide the opposition to the Art Ross sextet at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. The Bruins recuperated from their lacing at the hands of Toronto by beating Maroons at Montreal, 2 to 1, and Amerks emerged from a protracted slump the same night by trouncing those Maple Leafs, 6 to 3.

Games this season between the Bruins and Amerks have been hard-fought and interesting contests. The Bruins have been fortunate in winning all three to date by scores of 4-3, 2-1, and 3-0, but it must be admitted that only the superb goaltending of Tiny Thompson has made the victories possible.

Usually Art Ross leans toward criticizing visiting managers, not for personal reasons, but for publicity feudal purpose. In the case of Dutton, however, Ross voluntarily presents the red-head with a verbal bouquet of praise, commending him for his grand handling of the team. Dutton, in turn, has boosted the stock of Thompson as a goalie.

There have been changes in the Amerk lineup since last year. New additions are Roger Jenkins, Teddy Graham and Nels Stewart, former Bruins, Lorne Chabot in goal, and a rookie forward, Les Cunningham, obtained during the past week from Cleveland in a trade for Deed Klein. The other players have been here before.

The two Allans, Murray and Shields, comprise the outer-defense in front of Chabot, who has replaced the ailing Roy Worters. Chabot is no stranger to Boston having come here as a Ranger, a Black Hawk, a Maroon and a Toronto Maple Leaf. He always stages an interesting banter with local fans.

Naturally Dutton will depend upon his first-string forward line of Schriner, Chapman and Carr for scoring. These three subdued the Leafs last Thursday and are once more going at top speed after Chapman had been forced to the sidelines for a time.

Other forwards who bear watching on that team are Eddie Wiseman, who has been a particularly troublesome individual for the Bruins, Hal Cotton, Stewart and Tommy Anderson. The Bruins returned from Montreal in good condition and even Roy Goldsworthy, injured right wing who did not make the Montreal trip, is expected to be in the lineup.

W. M.

Huskies Meeting Polytech Tonight

Lineups Tonight at Worcester

Northeastern		Worcester Poly
Freeman, rf		lg, Raslavsky
Almstrom, lf		rg, Munson
Smith, c		c, Rushton
Rice, lg		rf, Jenkins
Bialkowski, rg		lf, McEwan

A revamped Northeastern University basketball team, with Capt. Mert Rice back in the starting lineup, will be hopeful tonight at Worcester when it faces the lanky giants of Worcester Polytech. The Engineers have one of their best teams in history and are favored to down the fighting Huskies.

Coach Al McCoy announced this morning that he would try Ralph Freeman, sophomore football star from Everett, in a starting forward position in an effort to develop an offensive punch. The Everett boy, who has not played much basketball, flashed in his brief appearance at Williamstown last Wednesday and won his chance tonight.

The rest of the Northeastern lineup will be the same, with Andy Smith of Marblehead at center, Eric Almstrom of Quincy at the other forward, and Henry Bialkowski of Salem pairing with Rice at guard.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey—Doubleheader, Boston Garden, 8:30, Olympics vs. St. Doms and Boston College vs. Williams.

Track—Twenty-first Annual Open Handicap Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., 7:30.

Coming

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Americans, Garden, tomorrow, 8:30. Bruins vs. Rangers, Garden, Jan. 26.

Sonja Henie—Boston Garden, Jan. 27. She will skate before, in between periods and after the Olympics-Les Canadiens amateur hockey game.

Auto Races—Midget cars at Garden, Jan. 28.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, Jan. 30.

Track—K. of C. Meet, Garden, Jan. 30.

Miss Page Wins Title Again

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia, women's national squash racquets champion, won the Pennsylvania State women's title for the third straight year yesterday beating Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, 18—15, 8—15, 18—15, 12—15, 15—10. Miss Bowes held a 9-to-3 lead in points in the fifth and deciding game, but faltered before Miss Page's rally.

New Ski Tower for Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Construction of a tower 180 feet high has begun at Soldier Field, where the Central United States ski jumping championships will be held Feb. 7. The tower, which will be one of the highest ever built for a ski meet, will have a foundation 28 feet square, with ballast weighing 200,000 pounds, and taper to eight feet square at the top.

St. Doms Tackle Boston Olympics

Another hockey doubleheader is scheduled tonight at the Boston Garden when the "Flying Frenchmen" from Lewiston, the St. Doms, meet the Boston Olympics in the feature game of the evening, while Boston College is slated to tackle Williams College.

The Olympics have been defeated in their last two starts and will be out there tonight endeavoring to get back into the victory column. Coach Eddie Jeremiah of the local club has been working his squad hard for this game. The Lewiston team beat the Olympics last year and their manager, Roger Berube, feels that his team is capable of upsetting the locals once again.

In the other half of tonight's twin bill, the Eagles will be seeking to keep in the win column by upsetting Williams. B. C. has only been defeated by Dartmouth and in their last game against Boston University the Eagles emerged victorious after an overtime affair.

However, Williams is not to be taken lightly. The Purple team is coached by "Whoops" Snively, the old Princeton star. Snively has most of last year's team with him this season and from reports they are a fast, hard-hitting aggregation. Last year they played the United States Olympic hockey team in an informal game at the Hobey Baker rink at Princeton and proved themselves capable of giving all comers a run for their money.

Glidden Advances At Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 23 (AP)—An easy victory behind him, United States Singles Champion Germain Glidden took up play today in the second round of the eighth annual Atlantic coast squash racquets championship.

The top-seeded Englewood player defeated James Keefe, Philadelphia, by straight sets in the preliminary round last night. The scores were 15—6, 15—5, 15—6.

Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, defending titlist and four times winner of the tournament, found trouble in taking the measure of William Waxter, Baltimore. Waxter forced his powerful rival to extra games in the opening set to bow at 18—16.

Strachan, 1934 United States champion, took the next 15—6, but yielded in the third 15—13 when Waxter put up strong competition. He weakened in the final and deciding set, however, Strachan coasting to a 15—3 triumph.

Another former United States champion, Neil Sullivan of Philadelphia, scored an easy straight-set victory over Jack Lippincott Jr., Atlantic City, 15—9, 15—11, 15—12.

An upset was the defeat of Cyrls Polley, Buffalo, seeded fifth, by Fred Prokesch, New Haven, in a gruelling five-set battle.

Last 'Tune-Up' Meet Scheduled Tonight

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The last "tune-up" meet of the indoor season, the Osceola Club games at the Seventh Regiment Armory, brings a half dozen or more top-flight runners into action tonight.

Glenn Cunningham, the world mile record holder; Joe McCluskey and Marty Glickman, all members of the 1936 Olympic team. Lou Burns, intercollegiate half-mile and mile champion from Manhattan; Robert Rodenkirchen, Jersey City schoolboy flash; Billy Hopkins of the University of Virginia; Milton Sandler, three times national 600-meter champion; Edgar Stripling of New York University, and several other well-known performers are on the entry list.

Most of them will move on to the "big-time" competition at the Prout Memorial games in Boston next week and the Millrose A. A. meet in New York Feb. 6.

Cunningham, beaten in a 1000-yard handicap last week, is slated to start from scratch along with Burns in a special three-quarter-mile handicap race. Burns not only won his heat, but bettered Cunningham's time in the 1000 at the Sixty-ninth Regiment meet last Saturday.

Glickman, Robenkirchen, Hopkins and several other good sprinters come together in the 65-yard handicap. McCluskey faces Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A. distance star, in the two-mile handicap.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Detroit at Montreal Maroons.
New York Rangers at Toronto

International-American League

Providence at Cleveland.
New Haven at Springfield.
Syracuse at Philadelphia.

Sunday

National League

Montreal Maroons at Detroit.
Toronto at New York Rangers.
New York Americans at Boston.
Montreal Canadiens at Chicago.

International-American League

Providence at Syracuse.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at New Haven.

American Association

Kansas City at St. Louis.
Tulsa at St. Paul.

Nineteen '36 Bees Missing From Current Club Roster

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the lull just prior to his annual bickering with players on the all-important salary question—a procedure that will get under way next week—President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees glanced thoughtfully over his 1936 club roster. "They come and go fast," remarked the veteran as he studied the list of names on last year's itinerary. "Would you believe it?—We have disposed of more than half of the men we took to St. Petersburg with us last spring."

Surprising, but nevertheless true. Manager Bill McKechnie had 34 players conditioning in St. Petersburg's Waterfront Park during February and March of last year, and only 15 of them will be back next month. Nineteen have either moved along in a major or minor league trade, or been cast adrift among the army of baseball's unemployed.

The fact further emphasizes the efforts of Quinn, McKechnie and the entire Bee family to give Boston a winning team in the National League. Whether they succeed this season or not, at least they are bringing new faces to National League Field.

It is interesting to follow the passing of these 19 players.

Six Pitchers Back

The 1936 pitching staff, when the Bees reported for training, included the following names: Benge, Blanche, Brown, Cantwell, MacFayden, McClosky, McLean, Reis, Smith, Veach, Chaplin, Eiland, Babich, Osborne, Lanning, Chitwood and Scott. Of this number, only Cantwell, MacFayden, Reis, Smith, Babich and Lanning have been retained.

Chitwood and Scott, called to St. Pete mainly as batting practice aids, drifted back to the minors and have been forgotten. Ray Benge went to the Phillies last July and later received his unconditional release. Al Blanche, the Somerville right-hander, went outright to Dallas. Bob Brown, a great prospect four seasons back, failed to whip his arm into shape and has probably dropped out of baseball for good. He had an unsuccessful trial with Syracuse during the latter part of 1936. Bob had everything until the winter he overindulged in gymnasium work and injured his throwing arm.

Jim McCloskey was dropped shortly after the 1936 Bees came north. Eldon McLean was optioned to St. Paul and the option was later canceled. Gerald Veach, a slim left-hander, drew a similar fate with Columbia. Jim Chaplin was assigned to San Diego in the deal which recently brought Vince Di Maggio to Boston. Eiland made an April departure for Nashville, outright. Wayne Osborne went back to the Pacific Coast League at his own request shortly after the pennant race began.

The 1936 catcher roster included Art Doll, Al Lopez, Bill Lewis and Ray Mueller. Lopez and Mueller have survived the cut with plenty to spare. Doll, possessor of a strong throwing arm, has been converted into a pitcher. He has yet to prove his efficiency. Lewis failed to come up to his minor-league reputation and has gone to Indianapolis as part payment for Jim Turner, a new pitcher.

Departing Infielders

The departing infielders were Joe Coscarart, Howard Meyers and Arthur Whitney. Big league hurling proved too fast for young Coscarart and McKechnie sent him to St. Paul in the Lou Fette deal. Fette is also a new pitcher. Meyers experienced the same difficulty and took a train back to Buffalo. Whitney shifted to the Phillies last May in exchange for Mike Haslin, who has since moved to the Giants for Eddie Mayo.

And last of all, the outfielders. Rupert "Tommy" Thompson, whose utility work made him a local favorite last year, went to the coast along with Chaplin for Di Maggio. Johnny Tyler has settled in the minors after several trials. And Ed Moriarty, originally considered an infielder, departed in a like manner.

So there you have it—19 out of 34 gone, and probably forgotten. But it is encouraging to note that out of the 1936 St. Pete group the Quinn-McKechnie combination discovered Gene Moore and John Lanning—two diamonds in the rough. They saw MacFayden and Jordan begin their greatest seasons. And they watched Lopez become an inspiration to a team that later became one of the surprises of the 1936 National League campaign. Picked to finish a poor last, the Bees jumped to sixth, only three games away from the second division leadership. And you can look for more surprises in 1937.

Queen's Beaten Before Meeting McGill Sextet

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	3	0	29	2	6
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Toronto	3	1	27	8	6
Montreal	3	3	19	19	6
Queen's	2	1	14	9	4
Yale	1	2	6	21	2
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	5	5	36	0

Result Jan. 22

Montreal 4, Queen's 2.

Games Today

Queen's at McGill (afternoon).
Yale at Princeton.

Whatever hopes the Queen's University hockey team had of meeting undefeated McGill University this afternoon in Montreal with an unblemished record were destroyed last night when Montreal University tripped the Tricolor sextet 4-2, in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game. It was Queen's first defeat of the season. Queen's scored triumphs over Princeton, 6-1, and Montreal, 6-4.

Queen's however, will give McGill a severe test this afternoon. The Redmen from Montreal have had clear sailing all season with impressive victories over Montreal, 6-0, Yale, 11-0, and Princeton, 12-1.

Coach Flat Walsh of the Kingston (Ontario) six is confident that his boys will be right in there with the leaders when the final reckoning is made in the Triple-I league standing. His team has shown improvement with every game, and the boys have displayed plenty of pep and fight.

McEwan in Goal

In goal, Walsh has probably one of the leading net minders in the league. He is Merve McEwan, and one who is not afraid of work.

Capt. Art Stollery and Johnny Munro hold down the defense position. Stollery is a rugged individual and a hard checker. He played wing on the Tricolor senior football team. "Red" McGinnis is the alternate defenseman. He has come along fast this year and Walsh expects much of him before the season closes.

Joey Catlin, former star of the Kingston Juniors, is center on the first line. He is a clever stickhandler and fast skater. This is his first year at Queen's. Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings has an eye on Catlin and has even gone so far as to make a bid for him.

On the wings are Johnny Poupore and Bill Carver. Poupore is a small individual, but is exceptionally fast. Carver, a westerner, has shown ability as a play maker and can check with the best of them. The second forward line has Bob Kenty, O. H. A. scholarship winner, who hails from Haileybury and is one of the best prospects that Queen's has had for some time. He plays the center position and is flanked on the wings by "Mitch" Hepburn and "Daz" Guy.

Princeton vs. Yale

Princeton entertains Yale at the Tiger lair tonight in the only league night game scheduled. The contest should turn out to be a thriller, especially because Yale has shown decided improvement. Last week they defeated a strong Dartmouth six, 4—3, in an overtime affair. Here in Boston, Princeton battled Harvard all the way, finally losing, 6—2.

Harvard hasn't another league game scheduled until it meets Dartmouth at Hanover on Feb. 6. The lead remains unchanged in the league standing, with the exception that Montreal, by virtue of its victory last night, has moved into a first-place tie with McGill, Harvard and Toronto. Harvard is still undefeated.

Miss Sears vs. Mrs. Howe

Eleonora R. Sears yesterday earned the right to play Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. in the final round of the women's Massachusetts squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston. The title match will be held Tuesday morning at 10:30. Miss Sears, captain of the American Wolfe-Noel Cup team last year, won a straight-game triumph over Elizabeth Warren of Cambridge, 15—8, 15—11, 15—5, in the semifinals.

College Swimming Result

Northwestern 50, Chicago 38.

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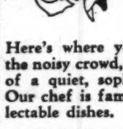

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Australian Aviator Plans First Flight Over Indian Ocean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Capt. Percy G. Taylor, navigator for the late Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith on the Pacific flight from Sydney to San Francisco and on other long flights, has announced his plans for the pioneer flight across the Indian Ocean, at an estimated cost of £35,000. He suggests that the flight might be undertaken in 1938 as part of the nation's 150th anniversary celebrations. Finance has not been arranged, but Captain Taylor thinks that the flight might be made a national undertaking.

The plans of Captain Taylor provide for a take-off from Carnarvon, Western Australia, thence to Cocos Islands, about 1200 miles. The second stage would be to Dierga, Garcia Island, about 1470 miles; the third to the Seychelles Islands, about 990 miles; and the fourth to Mombasa, Tanganyika, about 840 miles. On the return flight, Captain Taylor's route would be from Mombasa to the Seychelles, thence to Colombo and Penang, linking up with the regular England-Australia air route.

Captain Taylor said that, as an alternative air route between Australia and Great Britain, the trans-Indian Ocean route would provide a vital Empire air communication in the event of international complications severing communications by the present air mail route.

Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons said that if application was made for the assistance of the Federal Government, the Civil Aviation Board would be asked to submit a report on the value of such a flight in the development of commercial aviation, before the Ministry arrived at a decision.

Crime Drop in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A decrease in homicides, frauds, smuggling and small thefts in Austria is shown in records for the past year published here. A large part of the credit for this improvement goes to the Vienna police, who have been active in crime prevention as well as detection.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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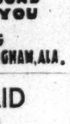

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LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6113 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. Phones 7-8607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629
Free Delivery

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

LAKELAND

Don't buy any furniture *until you see*
KIRK McKAY
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

ALBRITTONS
Featuring Smart Clothes for Southern Resort Wear
Matrons' Sizes 36 to 52 — Misses' Sizes 12 to 20
Delmonte Hickey Suits and Coats
Lakeland, Fla. 121 S. Tennessee Ave.

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil

PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
CORNER N. E. 36TH STREET AND FEDERAL HIGHWAY

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds — Awnings — Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

McAVOY'S ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Biltmore Cleansers and Dyers
"Known for Quality"
Your dress accurately measured before and after cleaning to keep size.
43 N. E. 38 ST. PH. 2-1544

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
309 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings
Canopies
Tarpaulins
and Umbrellas

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

CHINA—GLASSWARE
HOUSEWARE
Paints—Sporting Goods
Builders' Hardware and Supplies
RAILEY-MILAM, Inc.
27 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Ave. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Willard
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Miami and Miami Beach

COMPLETE LINE OF HOSIERY, BAGS and GLOVES
MODERATELY PRICED AT
The Hosiery Shop
Mrs. John A. Gaddis, 117 Seybold Arc.

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner
Stop at the
Quarry Grill
Federal Highway, Ojus, Florida
12 Miles North of Miami
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt, Props.

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When You Buy or Sell
Dade County Real Estate
see
WALTER C. ENSIGN
for
Abstracts and Title Insurance
Representing
FLORIDA TITLE COMPANY
1000 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9842

ORLANDO

THE PERRYDELL
122 EAST GORE AVENUE
Showing Beautiful Children's Dresses. Also Silk and Cotton Suede Dresses. Suits and Hats.
At Amazingly Reasonable Prices

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Buy Your
Toiletries and Cosmetics
at
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.
PHONE 2170
West Concord near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

PHONE 2227 NO. 9 AUTREY ARCADE
FRED KAGI
Your Hair Dresser
ORLANDO

CLARENCE BROWN, INC.
"Things Men Wear"
Orlando, Fla. Phone 4352

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts. Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

Curtis-Duryea
NOTIONS, KNITTING NOVELTIES
7 Via Parigi Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear
Palm Beach, Fla.

ALTA CARTER
6 VIA PARIGI
Decorative Linens
Dinnerware
Table Appointments

Turners in Palm Beach
218 Sunset Ave. Phone 9101
A new restaurant under the direction of Georgia Turner now provides the same kind of home cooking and baking as at Turners Restaurant.

GENEVA, OHIO RT. 20

WEST PALM BEACH

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN EXPRESSING OUR APPRECIATION TO READERS OF THE MONITOR FOR THEIR PATRONAGE

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS STREET
CONTRACTOR

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

CONVOY SERVICE
B. D. COLE
Telephone 4117
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

COMMERCIAL CLEANERS
Laundry Service
Shoe Dyeing
600 So. Olive Ave. at Hibiscus St.
Tel. 6608

Cool — Clean — Convenient
FOR THE BEST FOOD TRY
BOOTH'S
New Restaurant
Lunches, 25c-35c
Dinners, 25c-35c-50c
205 SOUTH OLIVE

MARY FROEHLICH
BEAUTY CULTURE
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 3242
West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

GILBERT'S BEAUTY PARLOR
18 COMEAU ARCADE
PHONE 6734

HAIR SHAPING
BEAUTY CULTURE
West Palm Beach, Florida

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Ready to Wear Millinery
RUTH SHOPPE
Interior Decorating Dressmaking
Old Post Office Arcade

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second St. North

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management.

Suwanee Hotel Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service
Expert operators

MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
122 5th St. N. Phone 6096

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-807 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

"Shop at Sears and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX STORES INC.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671 8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving, All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866–70th Anniversary–1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Smartly Designed
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS
Prices conservative
ALSO REMODELING
401-402 NORRIS BLDG. MA 8229

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Readings given for Churches, Clubs, and Drawing Room.
HOME STUDIO
892 Forrest Road, N. E. Walnut 9629

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R 9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O K Shoe Shop
Phone 825 356 Second St.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

IRBY BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
Plumbing and Heating
Repairing a Specialty
Phone 4571 569 Mulberry St.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest, but the most economical.
DIAL 3-8191

With each 25c can one 10c free with this advertisement.
TELEPHONE 5427
DUPREES—STOP & SHOP
204 N. Tryon Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 50, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 16 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

POST WANTED

FRANCE—Very capable and careful lady desires post with elderly lady or gentleman; experienced nurse; would travel; can do housework and cooking. Mademoiselle MOZELE, 26 rue Médéville, NANCY, Meurthe and Moselle.

MAN, married, fifty-four; healthy, energetic, adaptable; ten years South Africa; engineer (mech. elect.), secretary; seeks any work available there. Box W-603, BCM/CSM, London.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGATE 11

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

C. SCHLEISNER
KGL. HOF—FARVERI
Kemisk Tøjrensning
Dyers and Cleaners
VIMA DANACETA
Underwear

A/s LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBRØGADE 10
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY TEA ROOM

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

EGYPT

CAIRO

Books on
EGYPT
The Anglo-American Bookshop
Directly opposite Shepheard's Hotel.
Views of Egypt and Water Colours.
GENUINE ANTIQUITIES AND SCARABS
STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71. 73. 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Jensen & Co
TORVGATEN 5 a.
Largest selections in groceries and finer foods

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
Carpets ● Curtains ● Tapestries
Kungsgatan 5 Stockholm
Kungsgatan 50 Göteborg

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods. Hosiery. Wools

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
1 P. M.-4 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ARYANA-BROT
ist das VOLLKORNBROT aus gereinigtem, jedoch ganz unverändertem Weizen erster Qualität. ARYANA-BROT ist das ideale Brot der Gegenwart.
Täglich frisch im "MERKUR" oder in REFORMGESCHAFTEN
CHR. HOSTETTLER
Hauslieferung durch den Alleinbersteller Bern Helvetiastrasse 27
BAKERY

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

COSY and YALA
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

COAL GASOIL BENZINE MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

Mechanische Werkstätte
H. LINIGER
(Mechanic)
Apparatebau Reparaturen
Zielweg 9. Tel. 20.241

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17, Tel. 22.331

WORMSER Frères Spécialistes
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Anc[t]. M[e]. Louis-Auguste METRAL
Fondee en 1889
ETUDE de
M[e]. LEON GRABER
Huissier-Judiciaire
(LAWYER)
Auction Sales, Declarations, Protests, Advice and Examination of Banking and Real Estate Transactions.
Rue du Rhône 29. 1er. Etage. Tel. 40.755.

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELEINE
MME. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites.
1 Rue du Vieux Collège. Tel. 45.991.
(WOOL SHOP)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

LAUSANNE

Swiss Bank Corporation
(Société de Banque Suisse)
16, Place St.-François, 16
BANKING of every description

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136
INSTALLATIONS SANITAIRES
SERRURERIE APPAREILLAGE
Sanitary Installations and Plumbing Work of All Kinds
Mr. P. TRIBOLET-GONTHIER
La Sallaz s/ Lausanne. Tel. 26.770

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
BRUNO ET RITTER
1 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.496

TEA ROOM Confiserie Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery.

NEUCHATEL

BOOKS—STATIONERY
Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
RUE DU SEYON 2 TEL. 52.814

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 20
beim Paradeplatz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

(Continued)
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co.
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

SEA POINT
ATLANTIC GARAGE
Rocklands Road, SEA POINT
Repairs of every description.
Petrol, oils, and all motor car accessories

JACK TREDREA
International Tennis Coach
Arthurs Seat Hotel Sea Point Cape

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
Daily Deliveries.
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street Cape Town

DURBAN

"EMINGOLD"
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
Give Lasting Satisfaction
Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE — DURBAN.

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators and Lamps
Electrical Installation and Repairs a Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 20136

COMBER & RUSSELL, Ltd.
TENNIS—GOLF—FOOTBALL—BOWLS
CRICKET
OILSKINS and All RUBBER GOODS
HERBY TAYLOR & ELLIS BUILDING
343 West St., opposite HENWOODS
Phone 23014

ANSTEY'S
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen
380 WEST STREET
Telephones: 20140, Gowns, etc.
20192, Fancy Dept., Shoes, etc.

Home Made Cakes, Pastry and Sweets
ARLINES
Sandwiches, All Varieties Cut at Short Notice and Delivered
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 MERCURY LANE. PHONE 21951

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING AND UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS AND METAL WORK
52 Milne Street Phone 20822

HARRY FRANCE
Specializes in:
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 Borough Market
Telephone No. 25528

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
All Classes of Stationery. Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST STREET Phone 21981

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Give your monthly order to us—our prices are Bazaar prices. Stocks always fresh. Prompt attention and quick delivery.
Just Phone 26321 472 WEST ST.

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress:—Miss Molly Mills)
FLORISTS—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
Phone 23321. Residence 40671
353 WEST ST.

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDERS—CARPENTERS
PLASTERERS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting.
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
78 ALICE STREET Phone 21381

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

Colourful Glistening Cleanliness in BATHROOMS and KITCHENS
WITH
UPSON FIBRE TILE BOARD
Write to
HANSFORD and HANSFORD Ltd.
P. O. Box 974, Durban

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List

"Fanny"
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

Paterson's TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Frank Lloyd's 'Maid of Salem' Is Film Drama With a Thesis

As You Like It (20th-Fox)—Here is a lovely and unostentatious film version of Shakespeare's comedy, starring Elisabeth Bergner and with an excellent supporting cast. The play has been cut but what lines remain are unchanged. Photography is noteworthy. Laurence Olivier, Henry Ainley, Sophie Stewart, Mackenzie Ward, Leon Quartermaine, Richard Ainley, Felix Aylmer.—Family.

God's Country and the Woman (Paramount)—Magnificent color shots of tree felling operations in the tall timberlands supply most of the dramatic punch for this rough and tumble outdoor drama. Playboy partner in a lumber concern who is more concerned with ladies than with logs is inadvertantly thrown into the midst of a timber war, finds himself in the enemy ca...p and falls in love with the enemy, the attractive but bellicose lady boss of the rival outfit. George Brent, Beverly Roberts, Barton MacLane, Robert Barrat, Alan Hale.—Adults and young people.

Lloyds of London (20th-Fox)—The famous insurance firm which began in Lloyd's coffee house furnishes the subject for a handsome film romance notable for outstanding performances in supporting roles. Elaborate story tells how Jonathan Blake, ale house urchin, rises to save England and the fleet of his boyhood chum, Horatio Nelson. Freddie Bartholomew, Madeleine Carroll, Sir Guy Standing, C. Aubrey Smith, Tyrone Power, J. M. Kerrigan, E. E. Clive, Virginia Field and others.—Family.

Maid of Salem (Paramount)—Thesis motion picture which presents the results of fear and ignorance upon the minds of a community. The theme is universal, the instance a witch scare in Salem of 1692 which nearly destroys the heroine after she has been seen at night with a strange unknown person. Frank Lloyd has produced another outstanding film drama. Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, Harvey Stephens, Louise Dresser, Halliwell Hobbes, Edward Ellis, Beulah Bondi, Madame Sultewon, Lucy Beaumont, Donald Meek, E. E. Clive, Bonita Granville, Sterling Holloway.—Adults and young people.

Mind Your Own Business (Paramount)—Another silly Charlie Ruggles farce. Hollywood isn't doing right by our Charlie these days. Mr. Ruggles is now a bird and bee editor turned gossip columnist by his resourceful wife. He tangles with gangsters and is rescued by his Boy Scout friends. Can be recommended only to Mr. Ruggles's most ardent fans. Alice Brady, Lyle Talbot, Benny Baker.—Family.

One in a Million (20th-Fox)—Gigantic musical film with a decidedly novel twist provided by Sonja Henie's marvelous skating. The captivating little Norwegian is a Swiss innkeeper's daughter who, after some near-pitfalls, wins the Olympic skating championship and retrieves the good reputation of her family, lost when her father, also a skater, was falsely charged with professionalism. Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, Ned Sparks, Don Ameche, Arline Judge, the Ritz Brothers, Borah Minnevitch and his harmonicans, Dixie Dunbar.—Family.

The Plainsman (Paramount)—Cecil B. De Mille goes cowboy on a Cecil B. De Mille scale. Strong cast participates in thrills and gunplay aplenty against a colorfully majestic western background. Story follows more or less accurately the later career of Wild Bill Hickok as an Indian fighter, a more than stolid admirer of Calamity Jane and a crony of Buffalo Bill, and concludes with the shot in the back which ended the famous scout's career in a frontier gambling den. Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, James Ellison, John Miljan, Victor Varconi, Charles Bickford, Helen Burgess.—Adults and young people.

Three Smart Girls (Universal)—Except by those hard hearts who can't visualize children as principal dramatic agents, this sumptuously produced comedy will be found delightful and amusing. Three young girls from Switzerland invade New York to save their father from a predatory blonde and return him to his estranged wife. Picture launches a new child star, Deanna Durbin, who sings with ease and acts naturally. Binnie Barnes, Alice Brady, Ray Milland, Charles Winniger, Mischa Auer, Nan Grey, Barbara Read, Ernest Cossart, John King.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "One in a Million," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 57 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 40

A Liturgy of Spiritual Communion

(A Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

Not only the prayers of praise, petition, and affirmation, but the moods of penitence, true humility, and devout aspiration, are necessary to the complete realization of spiritual communion. In a certain group of psalms called liturgies, which developed during the later period after the exile, there is the combination of all these elements of communion—in other words, the very steps to spiritual communion.

One of these liturgies, however, appears to belong to the period of Jeremiah, and may have been the forerunner of the others, in thought development.

Psalm 40 is in three moods, thanksgiving (praise), confession (or statement of a new faith), and supplication (petition).

It is the deliverance from some trouble, figuratively spoken of as a "horrible pit . . . of miry clay" and the subsequent relief and freedom found "upon a rock," which inspire a "new song" unto the Lord, a song of praise beautifully expressed (v. 4, 5).

Then follows the confession of the new faith, one in which the understanding expressed is the result of the experience of affliction and its relief. This understanding is none other than the supremacy of praise over sacrificial ceremonies and burnt offerings. This realization is dramatically and uniquely presented, for while the lines devoted to the statement of the new understanding tell of the light that has come, the singer keeps bursting in with his personal reactions to this new faith, as though he were himself a parenthesis.

He first exclaims at the newness of this idea to him: "Mine ears hast thou opened." Then he tells how he found this truth in the Book of the Law itself: "In the volume of the book it is written of me."

Now the new faith and understanding has passed as a law into his own heart: "Yea, thy law is within my heart." Nor can he refrain his lips from telling of it: "Lo, I have not refrained my lips, O Lord, thou knowest."

At last the song gracefully falls into the mood of supplication, and the singer pleads:

> Be pleased, O Lord, to deliver me:
> Let them be ashamed and confounded together that seek after my soul to destroy it . . .
> Let those that seek thee rejoice and be glad in thee.

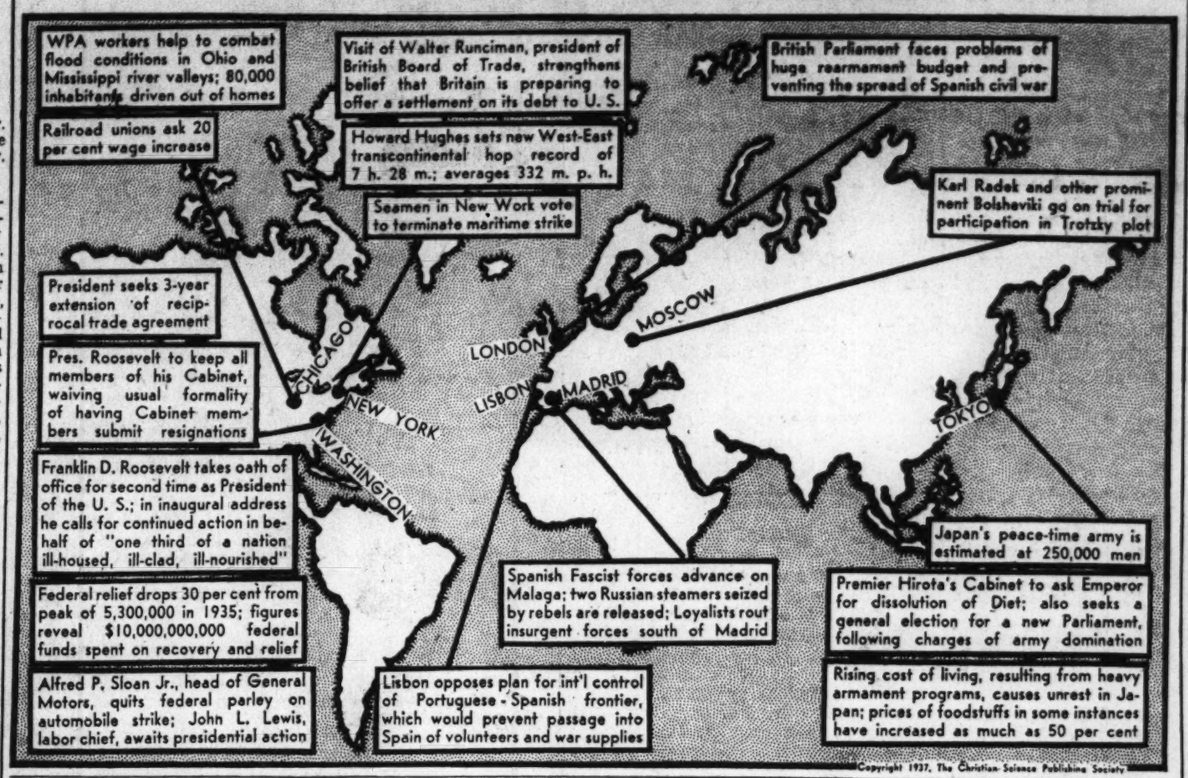
Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In our new correspondence club we can send encouragement to our readers abroad and help maintain peace.

Letter Changing: Milk, mile, mole, hole, hove, hive.

Matching Words: Puzzle Corner; News paper; Daily Features; Home Forum; Young Folks; Wide Horizon; Stock Market; Letter Changing; Bible Arithmetic; Sunny Hours.

World News of the Week at a Glance


WPA workers help to combat flood conditions in Ohio and Mississippi river valleys; 80,000 inhabitants driven out of homes
Railroad unions ask 20 per cent wage increase
Visit of Walter Runciman, president of British Board of Trade, strengthens belief that Britain is preparing to offer a settlement on its debt to U. S.
Howard Hughes sets new West-East transcontinental hop record of 7 h. 28 m.; averages 332 m. p. h.
Seamen in New York vote to terminate maritime strike
British Parliament faces problems of huge rearmament budget and preventing the spread of Spanish civil war
Karl Radek and other prominent Bolsheviki go on trial for participation in Trotzky plot
President seeks 3-year extension of reciprocal trade agreement
Pres. Roosevelt to keep all members of his Cabinet, waiving usual formality of having Cabinet members submit resignations
Franklin D. Roosevelt takes oath of office for second time as President of the U. S.; in inaugural address he calls for continued action in behalf of "one third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished"
Federal relief drops 30 per cent from peak of 5,300,000 in 1935; figures reveal $10,000,000,000 federal funds spent on recovery and relief
Alfred P. Sloan Jr., head of General Motors, quits federal parley on automobile strike; John L. Lewis, labor chief, awaits presidential action
Spanish Fascist forces advance on Malaga; two Russian steamers seized by rebels are released; Loyalists rout insurgent forces south of Madrid
Lisbon opposes plan for int'l control of Portuguese-Spanish frontier, which would prevent passage into Spain of volunteers and war supplies
Premier Hirota's Cabinet to ask Emperor for dissolution of Diet; also seeks a general election for a new Parliament, following charges of army domination
Rising cost of living, resulting from heavy armament programs, causes unrest in Japan; prices of foodstuffs in some instances have increased as much as 50 per cent
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
LISBON
MADRID
MOSCOW
TOKYO
Japan's peace-time army is estimated at 250,000 men

Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Advertising Business

The hostess cuts from magazines or newspapers a number of well-known advertisements—those containing pictures—being sure to cut away any printed matter which might give the name of the advertiser. These pictures are pasted on sheets of paper and tacked to the wall. Each picture has a number.

Each of the guests is given a piece of paper on which the numbers are listed; and he is invited to go around and look at the pictures, and after each number to put down the product advertised.

The time is usually limited to not more than one minute a picture, so that if there are 20 pictures, 20 minutes are allowed. Of course, the one having the most correct answers gets a small prize. The guests are usually very much amazed and amused to learn how few products they can name as belonging to certain well-known pictured advertisements.—Olive D. S., New York.

Daily Anecdote

Correct Time

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ONE time, at a certain military outpost near Cairo, Egypt, a signal gun was fired every day at noon. When the gunner was asked how he obtained the correct time, he replied that his watch was relied upon. Asked how he set his watch, he said that he took it weekly to a certain watchmaker in Cairo.

When, several days later, the same watchmaker was asked how he obtained the time, he replied, "I get it from the firing of the gun."

Quotation for Today

IGNORANCE is less removed from truth than is prejudice.—DIDEROT.

In Lighter Vein

The Work Goes On

"I wish you would come home, hubby; I think the baby has swallowed my pencil."

"I'll be right over, dear. In the meantime what are you doing?"

"Using my fountain pen."

Tit for Tat

Customer: "What about the short weight you give me for my money?"

Grocer: "Sorry; but what about the long wait you give me for mine?"

Not News

"You would stand more chance of getting a job if you would shave and make yourself more presentable."

"Yes, lady, I found that out years ago."—Pastime Scrapbook.

He's Been Around

I've seen a-bun-dance on a plate,
A lamp-light on the floor;
I've seen a cat-fish in the sea
And a hat-stand by the door.

—New Yorker

" . . . then you come out of the Valley of Doom into the Mountains of the Moon. You'll have to take most of that in second."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

A young lady in her senior year in high school found employment in a department store during the Christmas holidays. One day a couple made a purchase and, after thanking the girl for her considerate attitude, they turned to go.

In a few minutes the gentleman returned with an envelope, which he gave to the girl, telling her it was a present in appreciation of her kindness. He added that they had come from a small city and had only one day in which to do their Christmas shopping and that, after dealing with salespeople who were sometimes impatient and unfriendly, it was a pleasure to find such a welcoming spirit in a large and strange city.

When the girl opened the envelope she found two $5 bills—her reward for a little kindness and a friendly smile.

The Race in the Individual

I find, as I go out from one land to another, seeking "my people," that I have none of that cruel, fearful possession known as patriotism; no blind intense devotion for an institution that has stiffened in chains of its own making. My love of mankind is individual, not national, and always I find the face expressed in the individual.—Robert Henri (American artist and writer).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute—*Ab'-so-lute.*

Back of this word lies the Latin *absolvere*, "to set free"; so we have come to use "absolute" in the sense of "free from imperfections or deficiency." An "absolute man," therefore, is one who is detached from even the merest hint of incompleteness or seeming materiality; he is perfect.

Alienate—Three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate.*

Amplitude—*Am'-plih-tude.*

This word, like "ample," is derived from the Latin *amplus*, "large"; and we use it in the sense of "largeness, fullness, abundance." It connotes an adequate and plentiful supply for every need.

Arbutus—Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *ar-bu'-tus.*

Asswaged (Job 16:6)—A middle English form of "assuaged," and pronounced *a-swaged'* (first *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, second long).

As used in this verse, the word translates *chasak*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to restrain."

"Boiling oil"—Although the Bible does not record an instance of the torture of martyrs by casting them into boiling oil, Tertulian relates that in the reign of Domitian, John was forcibly carried to Rome, where he was thrown into a cask of oil. However, he was miraculously released, and was brought back to Patmos.

Confirm—*Kon-furm'* (*o* clipped-short, *u* as in *u*rn).

The Latin roots *cum*, "together, wholly," and *firmare*, "to make firm," combine to impart to our word the sense of "to make firm or valid; to give assurance to the truth of; to verify." A statement that is confirmed is made additionally firm—all doubt is removed.

Dandled (Isa. 66:12)—*Dan'-d'ld* (*a* short).

This word is a tender one, and describes the fond and affectionate moving of a child up and down in a way designed to ease and comfort it, and to restore to smiles. In this verse it renders the Hebrew *shata*, "to fondle, please."

Designate — Preferably *dez'-ig-nate.*

This word will appeal to those who have motored over a well-marked highway along which every curve and intersection is announced in ample time to warn the driver; for "designate" is derived from a combination of the Latin *de*, "fully," and *signare*, "to mark." There is nothing left to chance along a designated path; the wayfaring man cannot err therein.

"Eagle stirreth up her nest" (Deut. 32:11)—The allusion, of course, is to the mother eagle encouraging her young to venture out on their own. And explorers report that it is not an unusual thing to see a large bird swoop down and sustain a faltering fledgling.

The Hebrew word rendered "stirreth," however, is *uwr*, which, as Strong points out, means literally and figuratively "to wake" (through the idea of opening the eyes).

Ecstasy—*Ek'-sta-sih* (*e* short, *a* as in *so*fa, *i* short). According to Webster's, the final syllable of the plural is *-siz* (short *i*); but we respectfully offer the comment that most careful speakers seem to give the vowel a trace of quick-long *e* as in create.

Ecstasy is overpowering emotion, usually excessive joy. The Greek roots are *ek*, "out," and *histanai*, "to put or set"; and it was only a step from the idea of putting out of place—deranging—to that of being beside oneself or beyond self-control.

Executor—The following statement is reprinted from The Word a Day of July 13, 1935:

With the authority of the publishers of Webster's, we have mentioned in this department that "executor" in constructions such as "not so did Jesus, the new executor for God" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 30), might well be pronounced *ek'-se-ku-ter*, so as to bring out the sense of "one who executes something, a doer, agent, enforcer." We have added that the word when pronounced *eg-zek'-u-ter* is a legal term applied to a person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.

However, at the request of certain friends, we undertook a search, which has resulted in the following facts: From the first edition of the Christian Science textbook through the fifteenth, Mrs. Eddy used the following phraseology in the passage mentioned: "Not so did Jesus, the new testator of God." In the sixteenth edition she changed the word "testator" to "executor," and this word was retained thereafter. It is obvious, therefore, that the new word was expected to carry some of the legal implications of the old one, especially since the two main divisions of the Bible are "testaments."

With thanks, then, to the friends who urged the search, and with apologies to others who may have gone against their better judgment in following previous pronunciations in this department, we are changing our pronunciation of the word "executor" in the passage cited to *eg-zek'-u-tor* (a trace of the circumflex *o* being acceptable in the dignified tempo of platform practice). Incidentally, to many, *ek'-se-ku-ter* unfortunately suggested "executioner."

God Almighty (Ex. 6:3)—In the original, the words used are *El Shaddai*; and in our version they are uniformly rendered either "God Almighty" or "the Almighty God." It may be noted, however, that the literal meaning of *El* is "strong or mighty one"; while the most probable derivation of *Shaddai* connects it with *shad*, regularly used in the Old Testament in the sense of a woman's breast (see Genesis 49:25; Psalms 22:9, etc.).

The Scofield Reference Bible has this note: "God is Shaddai because He is the Nourisher, the Strengthgiver, and so, in a secondary sense, the Satisfier, who pours Himself into believing lives. . . . It is on every account to be regretted that *Shaddai* was translated 'Almighty.' The primary name *El* in *Elohim* sufficiently expresses almightiness. 'All-sufficient' would far better express both the Hebrew meaning and the characteristic use of the name in Scripture."

The early concept of "the breasted Deity" was, of course, a significant one in view of the enlightened sense of God as Father-Mother.

"Precious jewel" in toad's head—Fenton (1569) said: "There is to be found in the heads of old and great toads a stone they call borax or stelon, which, being used as rings, gives forewarning against venom." (The stone was alleged to sweat and change color when near poison.)

Redolent—*Red'-o-lent.*

This word came to us from the Latin *redolere*, "to diffuse an odor" (*re*, "again," and *olere*, "to be odorous"). We use it in expressing the thought of "deeply scented."

Among the synonyms we note "fragrant," which has a particular application to a pleasing odor, as "a fragrant rose"; "odorous," which may suggest either an agreeable or a disagreeable smell, as "odorous cedar bark"; and "aromatic," which adds to "fragrance" the suggestion of "spiciness," as "pleasingly aromatic gums." "Redolent," however, applies to that which is strongly and deeply impregnated with a scent or quality; and it is often used figuratively as "redolent with joy and youth."

Vanquish—The *n* is sounded *ng* as in *ink*.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Alexandria, Virginia, reader joins the P—C—C—C—C, with this as a start:

SX CDB XNI RCBBNPACXO-

NXRN RVDQ IN RPX PNXO

NXRCDBPUNWNXE EC CDB

BNPONBP PQBCPO PXO TNVA

WPSXEPSX ANPRN.

How to Join the P—C—C—C—C.

The P—C—C—C—C—Puzzle Corner Cryptographers' Correspondence Club—is open to all amateur cryptographers who may desire to communicate with some other cryptographer whose contribution has been published in this column. Letters should be enclosed in stamped envelopes. These should be enclosed in a separate envelope addressed to Puzzlesmith, in care of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note giving your name and address, and particulars regarding the person to whom you wish the letter forwarded. Do not ask for names and addresses. These are not given out. Contributors welcoming such correspondence should so indicate by preceding their cryptograms with the initials: "P—C—C—C—C."

Letter Changing

A Quincy, Mass., reader suggests that while one can't go to or from the land of MILK and HONEY, it is possible to change MILK to HIVE—and in 5 moves. Can you do it?

Matching Words

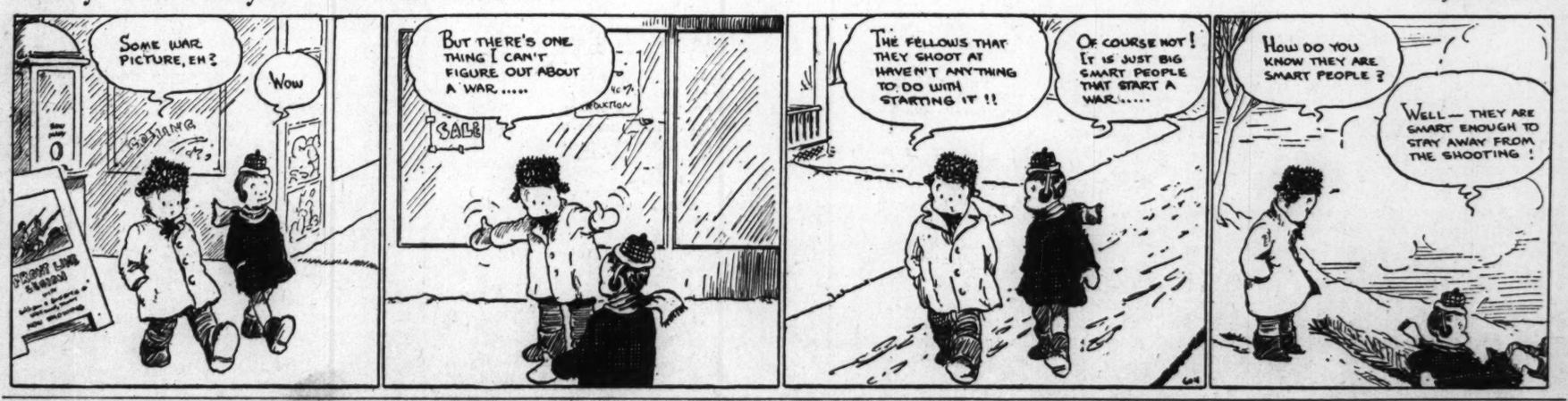
Here's something a bit different. Try matching the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column, which must first be unscrambled. As an example, the one checked gives you Corner—Puzzle Corner.

1	PUZZLE	KIBOOKS	
2	NEWS	ASKMET	
3	DAILY	GENEM	1
4	HOME	NOMOU	
5	YOUNG	AGGOMIM	
6	WIDE	ADHELIBITY	
7	STOCK	ASFFR	
8	LETTER	PHOSE	
9	BIBLE	ASEFMUTO	
10	SUNNY	FILOS	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who Starts a War?*

By LE PELLEY


SOME WAR PICTURE, EH?
WOW
BUT THERE'S ONE THING I CAN'T FIGURE OUT ABOUT A WAR.....
SALE
THE FELLOWS THAT THEY SHOOT AT HAVEN'T ANYTHING TO DO WITH STARTING IT!!
OF COURSE NOT! IT IS JUST BIG SMART PEOPLE THAT START A WAR.....
HOW DO YOU KNOW THEY ARE SMART PEOPLE?
WELL— THEY ARE SMART ENOUGH TO STAY AWAY FROM THE SHOOTING!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cooking by Radio*

By THE HAGERS

A RADIO COOK ANNOUNCED, "FRIENDS, WE WILL NOW BROADCAST A RECIPE:
TWO CUPS OF NUTS AND RAISINS, GROUND."
HEY, WAIT! MY PENCIL CAN'T BE FOUND!
TILL I CATCH UP, I WISH YOU'D HALT—
"AND LAST YOU ADD A PINCH OF SALT.
THEN BAKE ONE HOUR. THAT'S ALL TODAY."
I'LL NEVER LEARN TO COOK THIS WAY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Food—or Fodder?

"GUNS BEFORE BUTTER!" says Germany's Colonel General Hermann Goering. "Butter *or* guns?" asks Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden. The really big questions with which the League of Nations, whose Council met on Jan. 21, must wrestle may be tersely summed up in this Goering-Eden thrust-and-parry.

It may be Danzig, Alexandretta, Spain that the current Council session will discuss. Back of these smaller threats of international disturbance, however, lie the long-term policies of totalitarian states. If these policies aim at procuring butter at gun-point, then their framers should take note of Mr. Eden's speech on Jan. 20 before the British House of Commons.

The British Foreign Secretary's words may appear unimpressive, his tone unemphatic. Properly read, they are both impressive and emphatic.

The words offer fascist leaders a much-needed third choice for their peoples. Usually autocratic governments, when economic conditions in their countries are unsatisfactory, are confined to the alternatives of trouble at home or war abroad. In the past they often have chosen the foreign diversion. Mr. Eden's words offered economic aid from abroad.

The tone of his speech made clear that such aid will be given by Britain only on condition that more stress is put on the people's butter, less on the army's guns.

By-path to Fascism

CIVIC indignation against strikers is reported running high in Reading, Pennsylvania. There is a strike in the Berkshire Knitting Mills of that city. The company, however, is said to have hired other workers and kept on producing, refusing, allegedly, to deal with the striking union. The strikers are charged with resorting to vandalism, with smearing the homes of strikebreakers with undecorative paint, with bombings and with the smashings of cars.

A petition has been signed by some 6000 citizens, according to newspaper accounts, protesting against this disorder and violence. The city has a Socialist Administration, and it is the contention of some of the Socialist officials that disgruntled Democrats and Republicans are seeking to discredit the Socialist regime by holding it responsible for the strikers' activities.

The petition may or may not represent a genuine civil protest. What makes the Reading situation noteworthy is that it discloses how a Socialist administration may permit itself to become discredited. If any Socialist regime, because of its inherent sympathy for strikers, permits itself to countenance violence or prove slow in restraining it, such a regime immediately incurs, perhaps, the most damaging criticism that can be leveled against any government. This criticism is the charge that an administration cannot keep order, the first and fundamental service citizens expect of their government.

The reports issuing from Reading also suggest that here may be just a minor sample of what took place in Italy before Mussolini became dictator. Immediately after the World War, Italy was in a state of general disorder; radical elements were jeopardizing the property and safety of the middle class. The middle class motorist, for instance, might have his car windows smashed, his home damaged or his person attacked. Government was breaking down and social order was unraveling. Here was Mussolini's chance. He promised to restore order and the middle classes supported him.

It was the constant violence and anarchy of the radical elements that persuaded the middle classes to countenance fascism. It might be profitable for all American liberal and labor movements to realize that strong-armed tactics which encroached upon the middle classes supplied fascism with its pretext and its foothold, and might do so again.

A Club Against Crime

RESIGNATION of Sanford Bates from the directorship of federal prisons is a distinct loss to the Department of Justice. Under his capable guidance, deplorable conditions in United States prisons have been greatly improved and many new and entirely modern federal penitentiaries have been erected. In fact, today the federal prisons stand as models for all others to follow. Fortunately, as executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America, Mr. Bates will remain in a particularly advantageous position to carry on the battle against crime.

It is generally conceded that the best crime-prevention program is that which reaches children at an early age. And perhaps no single agency is succeeding better than the Boys' Clubs of America in doing just that. It is difficult to measure the good that these clubs are accomplishing, for there is no way of telling how many of the young men who become good citizens might have turned out otherwise if deprived of the club's good influence. But if "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," too much care cannot be spent in directing the early footsteps of young people.

The office he is taking up will no doubt enable Mr. Bates to direct the paths of young boys in ways which may eventually reduce the labors of the office he is laying down.

Mr. Lewis Rebuked

JOHN L. LEWIS probably did not help the cause of the automobile strikers when he suggested that organized labor was the creditor of the United States Government. Clearly implied in Mr. Lewis's statement to the press was his conviction that the President should intervene on labor's side in the General Motors strike because labor had supported the President in the recent election. After Mr. Roosevelt administered a thinly veiled rebuke, Mr. Lewis modified his tone and stated that he had not meant to "demand" White House support.

But by this time Mr. Lewis had managed to express a dangerous concept of government and pressure politics, one that may impair the confidence of the American public in the purposes and methods of this man, who, as leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, already wields power over 1,300,000 workers.

There could be little objection if any group or faction solicited the support of authority on the grounds that it had a just case. But to demand or even expect this support on the grounds that a political debt is owed, amounts to putting Government on a pay-off basis. Such a Government would resemble a gigantic logrolling enterprise, with groups demanding favors on the basis of favors rendered or on the basis of power. A Government cynical and partisan enough to comply with the Lewis precepts would indeed become the antithesis of itself, for government in its essence is the repository of dispassionate justice and the servant of the general welfare.

President Roosevelt acted wisely to break the traditional rule against being quoted at press conferences in order to rebuke the Lewis philosophy before silence placed him in concurrence with it. If the strike continues, the President may well follow this proper negative action with something more positive. The rule that a labor union commanding the majority of the workers in any industry is entitled to bargain for all the workers in that industry is, under the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the law of the land.

It would consequently be within the Administration's prerogative, it would seem, at least, to call attention to this fundamental and ask the United Automobile Workers of America if it does command the majority that would justify it in demanding the right to be the sole representative of General Motors workers.

For the Administration to take such a course would certainly persuade the nation that the Government has a coherent, clean-cut labor doctrine to be applied without fear or favor. Furthermore, to invoke this principle would entail no treason to labor, for the majority rule in collective bargaining is a liberal one and one that will in the long run probably speed the advance of trade unionism.

The President did well to rebuke Mr. Lewis's blunt suggestion that the Government would operate on the pay-off standard. The Government may find, however, that the most convincing rebuke lies in positive action, morally and legally implied in its own labor policy.

The Small Shopkeeper

FOR many years past the small retail shopkeeper, in England as in America, has been fighting under heavy odds in the contest with the big store and the great chain stores. But he has not yielded easily. To the mass distributors have been all the advantages of big buying power, spread overhead charges, labor-saving equipment, advertising facilities, and low margins of profit. The small retailer has had to make the most of the personal service he can offer, and of sentimental associations. He still struggles on under difficulties, and it might appear to be only a matter of time before he is extinguished, or at least restricted to the smallest villages.

But in Britain he is by no means prepared to abandon the struggle. An organization has been formed known as the Society for the Preservation of the Small Shopkeeper, Ltd., which will aim at removing the handicap under which its members labor. Its chief object will be to enable the small man to sell his goods as cheaply as they can be obtained at the branches of the multiple store companies. Manufacturers will be asked to supply the society with goods on the same terms as they are sold to the chain stores. Railways and road transport companies will be asked to carry them cheaply; and if these do not respond to the demand the society will acquire a fleet of vehicles of its own.

In other words, what the chain stores have achieved by centralized organization the small shopkeepers now propose to do by co-operation. If by union they can put themselves into a position to compete on equal or nearly equal terms with their powerful rivals, they will have done a service to the community for which they cater as well as for themselves.

The small shopkeeper, single-handed against his big competitor, could not hope to give equal service. Doomed to inefficiency, he was bound to disappear. But with a strong association of his fellows behind him he can hope to run on equal terms with his powerful rival.

Red Patriot

Book News of the Day

AN UNLETTERED Indian, without military training, one who had never been on the warpath even against other tribes, led his band of 700, of whom 500 were women and children, over 1321 of the roughest miles in North America, all of it enemy territory, and outmarched, outgeneraled and outfought 2235 United States regulars, volunteers and scouts, officered by veterans of the Civil War. His military genius ranks him beside Stonewall Jackson. Chester Anders Fee tells his story in CHIEF JOSEPH (New York: Wilson-Erickson, $4).

The Nez Perce had been friends of the whites since the days of Lewis and Clark. They were hunters and cattlemen, were independent, peaceful, and asked only to be let alone. They never agreed to give up their Wallowa valley; they could not understand how one faction could agree to anything binding on the rest of their tribe; they did not understand the sudden reversals of opinion on the part of the Great White Father (brought about by local political pressure). Nevertheless, rather than fight, they were already on the march reservation-ward when some of the young bloods, outraged unbearably, went on the warpath. Only then, and with great reluctance, did Joseph agree to set out for Canada, where Sitting Bull had found refuge the year before.

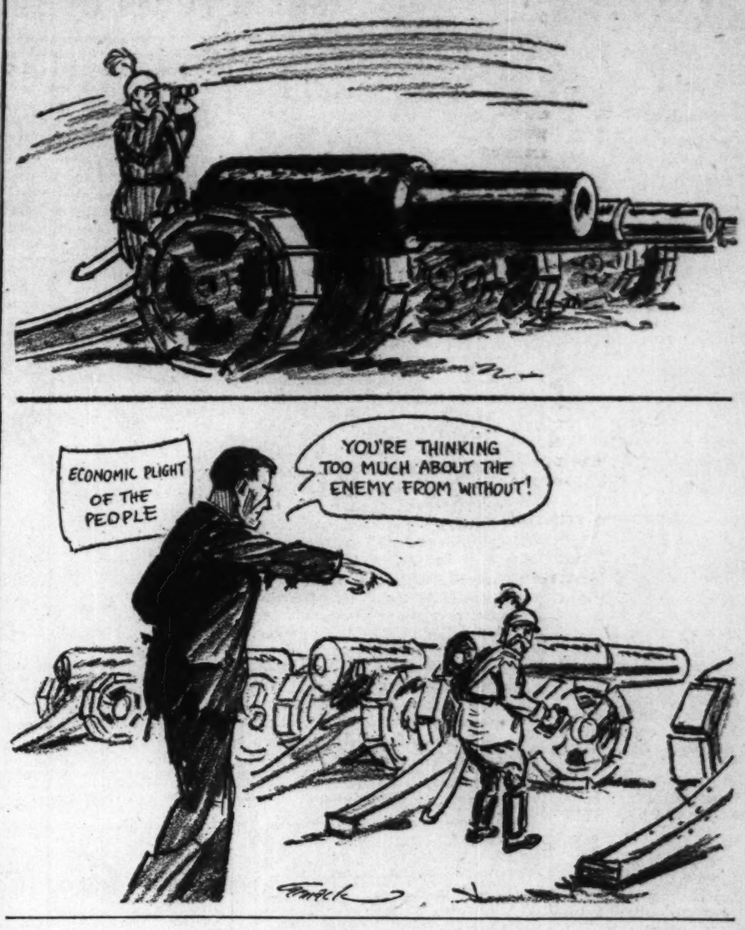
Gen. O. O. Howard took up the pursuit. Five times his men met the Nez Perce, and five times the Nez Perce fought them to a standstill. At Clearwater they dug rifle pits and stood to the charge like Wellington's squares. At Big Hole, Gibbon's command surprised the camp before daybreak, pouring a murderous fire into the very tepees; in the face of demoralization, the Nez Perce recovered and in an hour had the whites surrounded on a hill. Big Hole Creek came near being another Little Big Horn. Here was no fanfaronade, no circling on painted ponies, no wild charges to count coups. This was "civilized" warfare.

The trail swung in a great loop across Idaho, through Yellowstone Park, then north across Montana, to within forty miles of Canada and safety. Here Miles, with fresh troops and horses, headed them off and forced their surrender. They were exiled to the hot, flat plains of Oklahoma, and finally settled in northeastern Washington, never again to see their beloved Oregon valley. Shabby treatment for a people whose only crime had been the possession of something the white man coveted; of a man whose message to Grant: "All I have to say is that I love my country," was exceeded in nobility only by his reply to Howard: "I would rather give up my country than have a war."

The account contains some statements of detail touching the earlier history of the Nez Perce which need corroboration (there are no source references), but the analysis of the military aspects of the great retreat is the most complete the present reviewer has seen.

K. C. K.

The Best Laid Plans of Mice and Militarists . . .



The Uncut Page

I COVETED it on sight, although it was obviously not a rare edition nor worth more than the second-hand book dealer, reading all too accurately my interest, asked for it. Stamped in gold upon the faded green cover was the title, "Astoria" repeated within with the legend, "Anecdotes of An Enterprise Beyond the Rocky Mountains. By Washington Irving." On the flyleaf, in old-fashioned penmanship, was inscribed: "W. A. Lamberton, Lehigh University, Dec. 17, 1869."

1869. There still lived, in that year, men of the breed to which the doughty trio, Robinson, Rezner and Hobeck, immortalized in this volume, belonged. It was a link with a past vanished and gone like a puff of smoke from the camp fires of the old West, in which for a few years men actually achieved the dream of freedom and adventure that lies in the heart of every small boy. No marvel that, however resolutely they headed for the settlements, the free trappers found ever fresh excuses to delay that return, to set their faces once more mountainward. If we listen attentively, we may still catch faintly the strains of the far-off music to which they marched and be vaguely wistful. And so I paid the dealer his price and carried the book home, to sit musing over its brittle pages.

Washington Irving wrote in the genial, uncramped style of one who had all time at his disposal. Nevertheless, this leisurely flowing narrative of the expedition sent out in 1810 by John Jacob Astor to found a fur-trading empire on the Columbia is never slow; perhaps because it is vital with stalwart far-wanderers, all too little known, who bit by bit dispersed the mystery from territory that was dismissed by dwellers on the Eastern seaboard as fit only for the buffalo and the Indian.

John Colter stands there perplexed, hesitating between loyalty to his bride and the urge to try his fortunes once more in the mountains. Here is Pierre Dorion, and Pierre's Indian wife the most valiant of them all. And John Day, the Virginia backwoodsman, already a veteran of the region drained by the Missouri and destined to leave his name upon a tributary of the Columbia. Ben Jones and Alexander Carson, fresh from two years' lonely sojourn on the headwaters of the Missouri, eager to penetrate farther into the ranges toward the setting sun. All men who felt, with Tennyson's Ulysses, that

> All experience is an arch wherethro'
> Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades
> For ever and for ever when I move.

So, with his motley crew of eighty-five French-Canadian *voyageurs*, half-breeds and mountain men, Wilson Price Hunt, commanding the overland party, poled and warped his flatboats against the spring flood of the Missouri. At the Arikara village, in what is now South Dakota, the party obtained horses from the Indians and swung westward across the sun-smitten plains.

I had been romancing a bit all this while on those who had read the book before me. How many, conning those pages, had thrilled with dismay over the fate of the *Tonquin*, or chuckled over the yarn of John Day and the grizzly? We were joined in a very special bond of kinship; that is, we were until I reached Page 313 and found it uncut. In sixty-five years if anyone had read these words they had not intrigued him sufficiently to encourage him to reach for a paper knife:

"The north fork or branch of the Bighorn River . . . bears its peculiar name of the Wind River, from being subject in the winter season to a continued blast which sweeps its banks and prevents the snow from lying on them."

Within the enclosed pages the party scaled a height and saw, faint and far against the western sky, the Three Tetons. From these peaks, Hunt was told, flowed the headwaters of the Columbia; and having no inkling of how far, or through what forbidding lands, those waters flowed, it is natural that the travelers hailed the peaks "with that joy with which a beacon on the seashore is hailed by mariners after a long and dangerous voyage."

If the uncut page had followed this moment, it might have been that the reader was an artist, unwilling to venture onto anti-climax; balking at being obliged to sit idly by and allow the ill-advised explorers to abandon their horses and trust themselves to the treacherous waters of the Snake. But to quit it before the Grand Teton, with its steep north face that gives character to the whole group, was sighted—that was indeed a pity.

But the gold and green "Astoria" can no longer complain of disuse; and if it has not become touchy and inclined to fly to pieces as a result of long retirement, it may one day travel to the scenes of its theme and serve as a sort of guide book. Surely it is better to wear out than to lie unread on some erstwhile student's bookshelves.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

By Invitation, or by Summons

By Frank L. Perrin

EVENTUALLY, it now quite clearly appears, the people of the United States and its sister countries will be required to definitely establish a permanent record of their citizenship. Inversely, and contrary to the usual methods of progressive growth, the realization of the necessity of compiling such a record has been impressed upon students and experts by the enemies, rather than the friends, of society. The fingerprint, once associated with the indelible trade-marks of crime, is rapidly coming to be esteemed as an equally valuable and incontestable signature on the passport to the loyal order of good citizens.

As conditions and needs are studied one gradually becomes impatient over the frequent references to the comparative freedom from social crimes enjoyed by some European countries and the simultaneous increase of such offenses in the United States. Admitting that such comparisons are justified by facts, we are, if wise, at once put upon notice and inquire why this is the case. Without complete knowledge of the situation as a whole, I believe it is incontrovertible that the records of all police courts, bureaus of identification, jails and prisons in this country will show that the majority of those apprehended for crimes of violence, extortion, racketeering and allied offenses are aliens or the sons or daughters of aliens, and that their status as actual or potential citizens is at least questionable.

* * *

Months ago, and occasionally during recent years, official and editorial attention has been directed to the fact that millions of foreign-born persons have gained admission to the United States illegally. They have evaded the quota regulations, formerly perhaps due to inability to enter because of the limits placed upon legal admissions, but more recently, it may be suspected, because of inability to obtain clearances through the proper channels. What has been done, effectively, by federal agents and immigration officials, to purge a dependent and a sometimes predatory sector of society of this insinuating incubus? Generally speaking, with a realization of the actual emergency existing, nothing at all. Sporadically, it must be admitted, some show of activity is apparent. After a crime has been committed, a conviction obtained, and after those found guilty have served at least a portion of their terms in prison, the "undesirable" is transported back to his native heath. Does he remain there? Or does he lay plans to come again to a country where the chief sin too often seems to be the sin of being found out?

* * *

Many students of Holy Writ, as well as many others who recall how vividly the lesson was impressed, may find, I think, sufficient justification for requiring an identifying password, mark or sign as evidence of fellowship or, indeed, of citizenship. There is, as you recall, the old story of Jephthah and his loyal Gileadites, and his victory over his proverbial foes, the Ephraimites. In the Book of Judges is this record:

> "And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites: and it was so, that when those Ephraimites who had escaped said, Let me go over; that the men of Gilead said unto him, Art thou an Ephraimite? If he said Nay; Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right."

There follows the brief record of the imposition and execution of the penalty, which, in the opinion of the loyal hosts, was so richly deserved.

I do not imagine that the men who marched under the banner of Jephthah were ashamed or inclined to apologize because they themselves were able to pronounce the password correctly. Neither is it conceivable that any American citizen, no matter what his status, political or social, should object to being identified as such. In some of the states there is provision for such voluntary establishment of individual identity. No nation-wide effort has yet been made to declare the process compulsory. Is it not reasonable and wise to insist upon such a protective and precautionary method of separation and segregation? It requires no long or ingenious argument to impress the desirability of being openly enlisted upon the side and under the banner of law and order.

The Wide Horizon

A Bookworm Turns to Contrasts

By Marjorie Shuler

A BOOKWORM'S view of modern English and American literature shows some surprising differences between two countries with common language and a related history. England is getting a spate of books describing religious conversion, together with some very imaginative ideas of what will be the aftermath of "the next great war." The United States is very busy discovering itself as a country, with the unfolding scroll of cities and sections as viewed through successive generations.

England is reading a prodigious number of garden and country books. The United States is going in for political novels and gangster records. England is reading humor of the slapstick, clowning type, and the United States is looking to sophistication and smartness, laughter dependent upon the turn of the phrase rather than the character or situation.

British authors work well within the implicit heritage of upbringing and tradition, while American authors are all agog with the freshness of discovery, sometimes oh-ing and ah-ing over things which the English have taken for granted. Books frequently sell in the United States because of their novelty, while in England to say that here is something which has never before been done is rather to decry the product.

* * *

At least these are some of the contrasts viewed by Patience Ross, poet and representative of A. M. Heath and Company, Ltd., literary agents of Piccadilly, who has been interviewing American authors and publishers.

If the two countries are to draw closer into the friendliness of cousinship there must be some further reconciliation of the differences in literature. England is perplexed by regional books dealing with the United States since, according to Miss Ross, to the average English reader the United States is a rich country with all those red Indians, where those lovely cowboys ride around; peopled in the South by delightful Negroes for whom the English feel tenderness; and overlaid with bathing pools for the delectation of great executives. The United States, on the other hand, is surprised by the constant awareness which the English show of a forthcoming war which is to change the world, and by the slightly academic aspect of the proletarian attitude of the British authors who go in rather for glorification of a stoker because he is a stoker instead of understanding industrial conditions and people.

* * *

The cult of violence has gone out in both countries, but the English with a stern feeling toward criminals cannot understand why the American police don't stop the gangsters and wonder whether there is no American libel law to stop the exposures of corruption in politics and of racketeering.

The United States goes in for liberally illustrated books and even whole photographic chronicles of events, while the English reader asks his library for some of the many current accounts of childhood experiences or reminiscences of elderly ladies who went to school in Brussels in the eighties.

The United States has experienced a run of long books, while the English look with distaste upon too many pages. War correspondence is popular in both countries. There are many biographies by men and few by women, and a deal of those loosely written stories which tell all about the several lives of a group of persons living in the same apartment house or riding in the same elevator.

Writing is rather more of a profession in England where authors continue to turn out volumes year after year to a faithful public, while in the United States a housewife may write a single book which becomes a best seller, or an established writer may produce a volume which is condemned despite the previous popularity of its author.

* * *

The reviewing of books, too, has its contrasts, for in the United States the critic often has no literary reputation of his own but a grave sense of responsibility toward the book in hand, while in England established authors act as critics and frequently tell more about themselves than about the books they are supposed to be reviewing.

The United States goes in for book clubs which send out thousands of copies of the same chosen work, while in London each newspaper chooses a favorite book of the month and plugs it. Then, too, the United States book-reading public makes a terrific run on a new volume, and promptly forgets it, while the demand continues in England for years.

Yet for all the differences there is an increasing desire for mutual understanding and an increasing number of authors with a public on both sides of the water, of the English Woolf, Yeats, West, Townsend Warner, Wells, Morgan, Richardson, and of the Americans Dreiser, Faulkner, Cather, Lewis, Hemingway, Millay, Saroyan and Sandburg.